The North Carolinian.

VOLUME II. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870. NUMBER 11

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on Northeast corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS:—Two Dollars a year, in advance. If not paid in advance $2,50 will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w.	2w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 inches	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
3 inches	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 inches	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	19 50	30 00
½ col'n	5 00	7 00	9 00	14 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
¼ col'n	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 col'n	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS inserted in the directory for two dollars a year for the first two lines. One dollar for each additional line.

Liberal deduction, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates.

OBITUARY NOTICES, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death, and obituary poetry, ten cents a line.

SPECIAL NOTICES at fifty per cent. in addition to regular rates.

BUSINESS NOTICES IN READING COLUMNS—Ten cents per line for first insertion, and six cents per line for every subsequent insertion. No Business Notices inserted for less than one dollar first insertion, and fifty cents each subsequent insertion.

NOTICES IN LOCAL COLUMNS—Twenty cents per line.

No Paper or Advertisement discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Bills for all advertisements displayed by cuts, ten per cent additional will be charged.

Post Office Money Orders we consider perfectly safe, and the best means of remitting. Registered Letters, under the new system, are a very safe means of sending small sums of money where P.O. Money Orders cannot be easily obtained. We will not be responsible for money sent in any other way.

ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr., attorney at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Cardinian" office. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

D. W. C. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence south Main st. v1n1-1y

D. E. R. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER, office Road street, near Hughes' Hill; residence, Shringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

DR. T. ANDREWS, Dentist, office in North Carolinian building. v1n51-1y.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LAMOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

FRANK M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. E. THERIDGE & Bro, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils &c., South West corner Church and Road Sts. 45-1y.

DR. GRUMBEIN & CO., drugs, paints, oils &c. South East corner of Main and Road Sts. 45-1y.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies dress goods, clothing, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 30 Road street. v1n1-1y

W. M. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

SURVEYING.

W. H. Weatherly Topographical Drawing and Surveying in all its branches. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. E. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st. south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. P. PERSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

J. L. WINNER'S Gallery of Art, over Batt's Drug Store, Road street. 5—1y.

I. O. O. F.—Achorce Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Thursday evening—in Summer at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Silas Randall, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer—James N. Butt. Attorney, C. W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—Jos. Commander. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—S. School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev M. H. Vaughan Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 5 p. m.——Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m. and on the Fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday), after school.——Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C——Achorce, No 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner,——; Register of Deeds, C Guirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Northampton and Halifax.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the counties of Pasquotank (Court held on 10th Monday after the first Monday in March and October—County seat Elizabeth City,) Bertie, (Court held on 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Windsor,) Camden, (Court 12 Monday after first Monday in March and October) Chowan, (Court 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Edenton,) Currituck, (Court 14 Monday after the first Monday in March and October—County seat Currituck C. H.,) Gates, (Court 4th Monday after the 1st in March and October—County seat Gatesville,) Hertford, Court 3rd Monday in March and October—County seat Winton,) Perquimans, (Court 8th Monday after 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Hertford,) and Dare. Part in June and January—County seat Roanoke Island.) Judge Hon. CHARLES C. POOL. Elizabeth City; Solicitor, Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON, Hertford.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ARIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Clond; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years;—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bolla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NORFOLK AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. MAIL LINE.

The Steamer "Thomas Jefferson," Capt. Conklin, Commander, will run as follows: Leaving the wharf at Elizabeth City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and the wharf of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Freight for intermediate landings must be pre-paid. For further information apply at the Office of the Company, Canal Depot, foot of Nebraska street, Norfolk, or at their office on Water St., E. City.

W. A. HARNEY, Ag't

ELIZABETH CITY, June 16, 1870.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

32-1y. E. City, N. C. Jan., 20, 1870.

W. H. CLARK'S

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MR. CLARK would announce to the public that he has again re-opened his large establishment at which the following Machinery is Manufactured, Horse Powers, different Sizes and Patterns, Corn Shellers for Hand or Horse Power, Wheat Threshers, different sizes, Corn and Wheat Fans.

PLOUGHS of Different Patterns and Sizes always on hand, also, Corn Planters, Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Reap Hooks and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired at Short Notice.

36—1y.

T. T. WHITCOMB. L. G. PARSONS.

WHITCOMB & PARSONS,

CASH DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FLOUR AND FEED.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUITS, &c. &c.

In the Guirkin building, Road St. near Main. Elizabeth City, N. C.

HENRY B. COLEMAN.

Practical Painter and Grainer. Also practical Paper Hanger.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. May 12, 1870. 1y.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches.

☞ Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.

May 26, 1870—tf.

C. W. GRANDY, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool. Jan. 13, 1870—1v.

THE ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Fresh bread, cakes and pies always on hand Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles, crackers, cheese, butter—in short everything in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread cakes and pies on reasonable terms. Come and see. WILLIAM STEGER.

Road Street, Elizabeth City. 24-1y

Poetry.

Rural Worship.

BY A. M. IDE, JR.

Though all men's art the temple gilds,
Where Nature works all art is poor;
Supremest art, like nature, builds
Of life that is, life to endure.

Who worship best, from days of old
Have builded wiser than they knew:
Truth is diviner than its mold,
Form may be false, the worship true.

Man's ways are many, God's one:
What shrines are sought, or isles are trod,
The liberty of creeds outgrown
Is foretaste of the peace of God.

The gospels of the field are His:
The ministries of light and air,
Forest and ocean litanies,
All Nature's perfect psalm and prayer,

The pathway of His temple leads:
Wherever truth is sought or found:—
Nor, set apart by walls or creeds,—
The earth of God is holy ground.

Selected Story.

A Safe Investment.

In the second year of the late civil war, I was married, and went to live with my husband in a small village on the Hudson, some fifty or sixty miles from New York. The house was a large rambling mansion of considerable antiquity for this Country, and stood a little apart from the rest of the village, surrounded by broad fields and commanding a glorious view of the river and the hills of the Highlands. It had been built before the revolution, by my husbands's great grandfather, and though destitute of many modern improvements, it was still a comfortable and pleasant residence.

My husband was a lawyer and a large real estate owner in the neighborhood, and of that period of which I write, was greatly perplexed, like many other persons at the North, by the perilous state of the times, and especially about the safe investment of his funds, as the suspension of specie payment, the great disasters in Virginia, made it impossible to tell where it would be safe to deposit or to use one's money in any large amount.

In the course of his transactions in real estate, it happened one day, that he received what was for us then a large sum, about ten thousand dollars, which he brought home and left in my charge, telling me at the same time that he should be absent during the evening, attending to some business on the other side of the river, and should not be at home until about midnight.

"You can place the money in the safe, dear," he said, as he gave it to me, "and to-morrow I will try to find some way to invest it securely."

So saying he stepped into the buggy, which was standing at the door, and drove away, taking with him our hired man Silas and leaving me with no one in the house but Dinah, an old colored woman, who fulfilled in our modest household the functions of cook and maid-of-all-work, as she had done in the family of my parher to me as a valuable part of my dowry.

Dinah was indeed a character. She was tall and very stout, weighing, she would never tell how much; more than two hundred pounds. She was very black, and as lazy as she was black. I do not believe any one could move more deliberately than Dinah did, that is, to move at all. And, by a wonderful dispensation, she seemed to feel that whatever her other faults might be, she was strong on the power of locomotion. For, when she had been moving with a ponderous slowness almost maddening to a person of ordinary quickness, one of her favorite expressions was "Well, Mis Lillie, what shall I fly onto next?" How she accomplished all she did the brownies only know. We used sometimes almost to tremble when there was any special hurry about out domestic arrangments, and yet Dinah always managed to bring affairs to a consummation just when a minute more would have ruined everything; and, with undisturbed front, would slowly enunciate, "Well, Miss Lillie, what shall I fly onto next?"

It was nearly dark when my husband departed, and, after giving my orders to Dinah, or rather my suggestions, I left her, and made the tour of the house, to see that all was safe and properly locked up. This duty was attended to, I went to my bed-room, intending to pass the time in reading till my husband should return.

It was a large room on the ground floor, with two French windows opening on a broad veranda. The windows were draped with long yellow silk curtains, between which the moonlight faintly entered, dimmed by the shadow of the roof of the piazza, and partly intercepted by the fringe of woodbine which hung from it. My bed stood with its foot toward the window, and with its head about a half a yard from the wall it was an old-fashioned structure, hung with yellow silk like the windows, but I slept with the hangings drawn back and fastened to the headboard. The bed was so large that no one ever thought of moving it, except in those seasons of household panics called housecleanings, when the combined strength of three or four men was called into requisition to draw it into the middle of the room. So elaborately carved was it, that it went by the name of Westminister Abbey in the family. At one end of the room, at no great distance from the bed, was a large safe, built into the huge chimney of the mansion, with a door high enough for a person entering to stand upwright. Here I was accustomed to place, every evening, our silver plates on shelves which extended around the sides, on which also, were placed boxes containing papers and other valuables. Opposite the foot of the bed-stead, between the windows, was a mirror, running from the floor almost to the ceiling. Like all the other furniture in the room, it was old and handsome. How many happy scenes it had reflected in the hundred years it had stood there!

The night was exceedingly hot, and therefore I left the windows open, though I drew the curtains before I seated myself at a table in the center of the room, lighted the candles, and began to read, in order to pass the heavy time before the return of my husband.

After a time I heard the clock strike nine, at which hour Dinah always went to bed. Her chamber, was in the attic, the third story of the house. Remembering some household matters about which I wished to speak to her, I started hurriedly up, and went into the entry to intercept her before she got up stairs. I had to wait a minute before she came and our colloquy continued three or four minutes more.

When I returned to my bedroom, feeling somewhat tired. I resolved to go to bed, as, at that late hour in the country, it was quite certain that no visitors would call, and my husband could let himself in with the latch-key, which he always carried. I thought however, I would try to keep awake by reading, and accordingly placed a light-stand and the candles at the head of my bed. I then closed and fastened the windows, undressed, and got into bed. The key of the safe I placed, as usual, under my pillow.

After reading perhaps half an hour, I grew weary of the book, and quietly laying it down, remained for some minutes meditating, with my eyes fixed on the mirror opposite the foot of the bed, in which I could see myself reflected, together with the yellow silk curtains behind my head. I was thinking, not unnaturally, how pretty I looked, and how happy I was with such a loving husband, and such a large sum of money in our safe, when suddenly I saw a sight in the mirror that made my heart stand still. A hand appeared between the curtains drawing them slowly apart, and grasping cautiously at the headboard. It was a man's hand large and coarse, and dark, as if belonging to a mulatto, or to one greatly tanned by exposure to the weather.

My first impulse was to start from the bed, and scream for help. I repressed it by a strong effort of will, and remained perfectly motionless, except that I partially closed my eyes, keeping them only sufficiently open to watch the mirror. As quick as lightning my mind took in the situation. In the few minutes of my absence from the room, while talking to Dinah, in the entry, a thief, a robber, a possible murderer, had stolen in by the piazza windows, and had hidden himself either under the bed or behind its draped head. He was doubtless armed; and if I cried out, and attempted to escape from the room he could easily reach the door before I could, and for his own security would probably put me to death. Dinah, who was too feeble and clumsy, to afford me any assistance, was by this time fast asleep in the third story. The man doubtless knew that my husband had that day received a large sum of money, and had gone off across the river, leaving me alone, or nearly alone, in the house. He had entered, caring only for the money, and anxious, above all things, to escape undetected and unrecognized. If I let him know that I was aware of his presence, I should expose myself to murder, and perhaps to outrage worse than murder. My obvious policy was, to keep quiet and feign sleep, I thought also of the money, and was not altogether willing to resign that without an effort to save it, and to have at least some clue to the identity of the thief. I confess, however, that this last consideration was not a very strong one, and I am afraid that, if I could have seen my way clear to an escape from the room and the house, I should have fled incontinently,, and without stopping to see more than this terrible hand.

A moment which seemed hours passed while these thoughts rushed through my mind. I lay perfectly still, with my half closed eyes watching the mirror. Slowly and noiselessly the hand withdrew from its support, until I could see the face and head reflected in the glass, and glaring at me fierce yet wary eyes. The man was a mulatto, very dark, with evil passions written in every lineament. I could scarcely refrain from shuddering at the sight of his hatefnl visage, and speedily closed my eyes to shut it out.

I was not quite ready for the ordeal through which I knew I must soon pass. I wanted to move my light-stand a little out of the way, and to so arrange the bedclothes that I could spring from the bed without impediment. I therefore gave little sigh, and moved, as if about to awake, slightly opening my eyes at the same time. The head and hand instantly disappeared. I then composedly made the desired changes in the position of the stand and the arrangement of the bedclothes, put my watch, with the key of the safe, under my pillow—so near the edge that they could be easily taken out as I knew they would be—extinguished one of my candles, said my prayers, and closing my eyes, resigned myself to my fate with no very sanguine or definite hope of extrication from my perilous position.

I made my breathing regular and a little louder than when I was awake, and lay with my cheek on my hand, counterfeiting sleep. At last the stillness became more terrible than even my first agony of fear. Several times I fancied that I heard a soft step approach from the place of concealment. As often I was deceived. Then again that dreadful stillness, in which I counted the ticking of the watch through the pillow! It was a positive relief when he came out from behind the curtain, stopped at the table, and stood looking at me, as I was well aware, though my eyes were closed. I forced myself to breathe regularly and audibly. He came closer. He bent over me. He passed the lighted candle slowly before my eyes two or three times. I felt the heat and saw the light through my closed lids, which must have quivered, though he did not seem to observe their motion. Heaven gave me strength not to move or cry out. Satisfied, apparently, he put the candle-stick back on the stand, and his hand crept softly and slowly under the pillow, and one by one he removed my watch and the key of the safe. He stood so long looking at me that I felt impelled to open my eyes suddenly upon him.

As he walked toward the safe, I did partly open them, and cautiously watched him through my eyelashes. I heard him fumbling with the lock, and once he looked over toward the bed. My eyes were wide open, but I closed them in time not to be detected. Watching him stealthily, I saw him open the door of the safe, which he entered without taking the key from the lock.

Here was the opportunity for which I had waited and watched. I sprang lightly from the bed, with one bound reached the safe, dashed the door to, turned the key, and with one long and loud shriek, fell prostrate and senseless on the floor of the dark room.

How long I lay upon the floor I do not know—probably for a few minutes only—but, as I was unconscious, it seemed, when I came to myself, as if the interval had been a long one. I was aroused by his blows upon the iron door, and found myself weak after the long nervous tension, but still calm. I remember the satisfaction with which I thought, while I lay there before rising, that he could not escape, mingled with a vain and foolish dread that he might, in his rage, burn the valuable contents of the safe. He pounded desperately on the door and swore dreadfully at finding himself entrapped. But as I took no notice of his outcries, he soon grew quiet.

Presently I rose, and lighting a candle, dressed myself with all possible haste and with trembling fingers, turning often to look at the safe, from under the closed door of which I more than half expected to see blood trickling—why, I cannot now tell, except that my mind was full of horror. I was soon in readiness. I had no means of ascertaining the time, as he had my watch in his pocket, and there was no clock in the room. Taking the candle, I hastened to arouse Dinah, who, as I shook her slowly opened her eyes, and with scarcely any more than her usual slowness pronounced her formula: "Well, Miss Lillie, what shall I fly—Lord a massy! what's de matter wid de chile? You haven't seen a ghost, have you, honey?"

"No, Dinah, but I've seen something worse than a ghost. I've caught a robber, and he's in the safe. What time is it?" And, looking at the clock that ticked deliberately—as how could Dinah's clock do otherwise?—I saw, to my great relief that it was nearly midnight.

We had scarcely got down stairs when I heard the sound of wheels. A moment more and my husband was in my arms, listening in amazement to a rapid narrative of my singular adventure. I would not suffer him to open the safe until Silas had summoned help from the neighboring houses. I feared that my desperate prisoner might still escape. When the safe was opened, thero sat my burglar on the trunk, half stupified for the want of air, a knife in one hand and the package of money in the other, and the burned out candle at his feet. He was recognized as an old offender, who had not been long out of State Prison, to which, in due course of law, he was soon sent back for a term of years, which I devotedly hope may last as long as he lives; for I confess I should not feel easy to hear that he is at large. The look of rage he gave me on coming out of the safe will not soon be obliterated from my memory.

My husband, I need hardly say, was greatly pleased with my safe investment, and complimented me highly on the courage and coolness which had doubtless saved my life as well as our money. The love and pride with which he regarded me, and with which he always, to this day, rehearses my exploit, were of themselves sufficient compensation for the horror and agony of that long summer night.

The Early Settlement of North Carolina.

In July, 1584, an expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh for the purpose of making new discoverises, landed at *Roanoke Island*, and in the name of the Queen of England, took possession of the country. In June, 1585, one hundred and seven colonists arrived at the Island, but soon became disheartened and retnrned to their homes. In 1587 another colony was planted, of which, in 1589, not a trace could be found. Thus ended the *first* attempt of the English to colonize America.

The *First permanent settlement* of this State was made on the banks of the Chowan, in 1653, by emigrants from Virginia 1607.

In 1661. emigrants from *Massachusetts* settled on the west bank of Cape Fear River, in the present county of Brunswick. In 1663, a company of planters from Barbadoes found the place nearly deserted, purchased the land from the Indians, and, in 1665, formed a permanent settlement.

In 1663, Charles the second granted to the Earl of Charendon, and seven others, all that part of America lying 30° and 36° of north latitude, calling it *Carolina*. A second charter included all between 29° and 36° 30'.

In 1693, *the colony* was divided into North and South Carolina. North Carolina was ruled by governors appointed by the Lords Proprietors until 1729, when the latter sold their rights to the crown.

As early as 1672, a number of *Quakers* from Virginia sought, in the northern part of this State, freedom from religious oppression.

In 1707 a colony of *French Huguenots* formed a settlement upon the banks of Trent River, and in 1709 a hundred German families, driven by persecution from their homes on the Rhine, were established along the Neuse, Pamlico and Roanoke.

In 1711, the *Tuscarorus and Corees* attacked and nearly destroyed these scattered settlements, and those of Albemarle Sound. With the aid of the settlers in the southern colony, and of the friendly Indians in both the hostile savages were soon after completely subdued.

In 1746 and 1747, great numbers of *Highlanders* settled on the Cape Fear River, above Wilmington; the land a little further east being occupied by *Scotch-Irish* from the north Ireland. About this time the midle part of the State began to be settled by emigrants from Pennsylvania and other colonies—chiefly Scotch-Irish, Germans, Quakers, and Moravians,

North Carolina furnished both men and money in the war known as the "French and Indian War;" and took an early and active part in the War for Independence.

The *Mecklenburg Declaration* of Independence was proclaimed May 20th, 1775, thus giving to North Carolina the honor of *first* proposing a seperatiou from Great Britain In 1776 the Mississippi formed the western boundary of the State, In 1790, that part west of the Alleghanies was ceded to the Gneral Government.

"Character" of The Quakers.

We gladly forego further consideration of the short-comings of the society, to pay a tribute to its solid worth. If the Friends idolize their ancestors, so do the descendants of the Puritans; if they are superstitious, they are no more so than a majority of sects; if they were pro-slavery, they were less so than most religious denominations. The Quaker coat, it is presumed, covers a multitude of virtues. It is *prima facie* evidence of the honesty if the man who wears it. Our poor houses, our criminal courts, our rum shops our gambling hells, whether in North street or State street, would find their occupation gone, if they relied upon Friends to furnish them with inmates, or criminals or victims. The private virtues, the simplicity and purity, the uprightness and integrity, of the modern Quakers, command the honor and respect of every community in which they live, and challenge the admiration of society.—*Old and New.*

Returns from all parts of the country are being rapidly received at the Census Bureau, and the Superintendent expects to be able to complete tables of population by the 10th of September, the time within which the act of Congress requires this to be done.

Why Aunt Sallie Never Got Married.

"Now, Aunt Sallie, do please tell us why you never got married. You know you said once that when you were a girl you were engaged to a minister, and promised you would tell us all about it some time. Now, Aunt, please do,"

"Well, if I ever did see such girls in my born days. It's tease, tease, from morning till night; you must know all about everything you havn't no business to know anything about. Such inquisitive, pestiferous critters as you are! When I was young, girls were indifferent; they minded their business, and didn't go sailing around with a whole string of beaux, getting their heads filled with all kinds of nonsense. I never dared to ask any of my aunts, married or single, about any of their affairs. Pretty mess I'd have got in if I had. When they offered to tell me anything of their own accord, I kept my mouth shut and listened. Everything is different nowadays; young folks have no respect for their elders. But as I see I'm not going to have any peace till I tell you, why just listen, and don't let me hear a word out of one of your mouths till I get through."

"That's right, Aunt Sallie; go right ahead, do, and we will keep perfectly still."

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Utica, in the State of New York. Though I say it myself, I was quite a good-looking girl then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy most, was a young minister, a very promising young man, and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a good deal of me, and I kind of took a fancy to him, and things ran on until we were engaged. One evening he came to me—I remember it as well as if it were only yesterday. When he came into the parlor where I was alone, he came up to me, and—but now, pshaw! girls, I don't like to tell the rest."

"Oh, Aunt Sallie, for mercy's sake, don't stop; tell us what he did."

"Well, as I said, when he came up to me, and put his arms around me, and rather hugged me, when I got excited, and some frustrated; it was a long time ago, and I don't know but what I might have hugged him back a little. Then I felt—but just now clear out, every one of you; I shan't tell you any more."

"Goodness, gracious, no, Aunt Sallie tell us how you felt. Didn't you feel good? And what did he do next?"

"Oh, such torments as you are! I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit. You must know that the house where I lived was on one of the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened right out over the street, and no balcony nor anything of the kind in front of the house As it was in the summer season these two doors were opened and shutters drawn to. I stepped a little from him; when he edged up close I pushed him back again I pushed harder than I intended to, and don't you think, he fell through or out of his arms, and on through the doors into the street. Yes, it's so. As he fell I gave a scream and caught him—but I declare, I won't tell anything more."

"Yes, yes, Aunt Sallie, How did you catch him? Did it hurt him much?"

"Well, if I must I, must. He fell head first, and as he was going, I caught him by the legs of his trowsers. I held on for a minute and tried to pull him back, but his suspenders gave way, and the poor fellow fell clear out of his pantaloons into a parcel of ladies and gentlemen passing along the street."

"Oh, Aunt, Aunt, Lordy, Lordy!"

"There, that's right, squall and giggle as much as you want to. Girls that can't hear a little thing like that without tearing around the room, and he-he-ing in such a way, don't know enough to come home when it rains. A nice time the man who marries one of you will have, won't he? Catch me telling you anything again."

"But, Aunt Sallie, what became of him? Did you ever see him again?"

"No; the moment he touched the ground he got up, and left that place in a hurry. I tell you it was a sight to be remembered to see how that man did run. Father happened to be coming up the street at the time, and he said he never saw anything to equal it in his life. I heard others say he did the fastest running ever known in that part of the country, and that he never stopped or looked behind him until he was two miles out of town. He sent me a note a few days afterward, saying that the engagement must be broken off, as he could never look me in the face again after what had happened. He went out West, and I believe is preaching in Illinois. But he never married. He was so modest, and I suppose he was so badly frightened that time, that he never dared to trust himself near a woman again. That, girls, is the reason I never married. I felt very bad about it for a long time, for he was a real good man, and I've often thought to myself that we should always have been happy *if his suspenders hadn't given way!*"

Information has been received at the Attorney General's office, that H. J. Springfield, the newly-appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, while on his way to Huntsville, to qualify, was fired at from the woods, and wounded so severely that it is feared his arm will have to be amputated. He has notified the Department of his desire to retain his office, and that he will qualify, and enter upon his duties, as soon as he is sufficiently recovered.

A crowd gathered at the Piqua (Ohio) railroad station the other day to see General Grant. As the train was moving off, an old gentleman asked: "Who did they say that fellow is?" "That is General Grant, our President." "Oh," said the old fellow, "it is, is it? Well, stranger, you see, I'm not abont town much, and don't pay much attention to the newspapers, and know but little about these things. *What might his politics be?*"

Mr. Hutton, Chief Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has been appointed by Col. Craighill, of the Engineer Bureau, to make the survey of the route for the James River and Kanawha Canal, for which an appropriation was made by the last Congress, and the party has just set out to begin the work, which will occupy about three months.

The ambitious mother's motto for her marriageable daughters—"On to Richmen."

Remarkable and Sudden Death—A Young Lady Found Dead in Bed.

One of the most startling occurrences that has taken place in this county for many days occurred in the vincinity of Rush Tower, on the Missisippi, some eighteen miles from Hillsboro last week. A young lady from St. Louis was visiting at the residence Mr. W. B. Weaver, who, besides the remainder of his family, had two twin daughters, aged upwards of fourteen years. On Thursday evening, the 11th inst., quite a gay company of the young folks were assembled at Mr. Weaver's. The entertainment

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept, 8, 1870.

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LEARN TO ENCOURAGE LABOR.

One of the great secrets of "Yankee" success is that of learning to encourage labor. They recognize the fact that we live in the age of machinery and they do not hesitate in using it to the very best advantage. The people of the South must learn to do the same thing. The way is equally open to all. Look abroad and see how machinery is runing its Briarean hand into all branches of human industry—however coarse or however subtle—from the enormous trip hammer, with its force so nicely adjusted that it can be brought down with a blow equal to the strength of fifty giants, or so gently as scarcely to crack the shell of a walnut, to the sewing machine that is capable of doing the work of the most delicate fingers. How changed from fifty years ago!

Not only is all this manifest in every mechanical pursuit, but agriculture has also been improved very materially by the devices of economizing labor. Travel all over the North and you will see striking evidence all around you. The reaper no longer grasps his grain by the handfull. The scythe has yielded to the cradle and the latter to the mowing machine. Improved rakes drawn by horse power have largely superseded the hand rake. The flail has given place to the threshing machine, straw cutters of every imaginable device to the lumbering old fashioned affair that once went by that name, whilst fans in combination with threshing machines seperate the grain from the straw, clean it thoroughly of wild seeds and put it into bags, ready for market. And so on through every department of the labor on the farm. Everything is becoming practical.

Now we hold that if all this is profitable at the North, it can be much more so at the South. Indeed the farmer is behind the age who does not avail himself, to the utmost of his means, of the labor-saving machinery which the ingenuity of inventors has placed at his command. To do that by sheer force of manual labor which can be done by machinery so much cheaper and so much better, is to waste money and expend strength uselessly. It is to work at a loss while others more quick sighted are working at a profit. It is to reject the good gifts of human skill—to live without learning anything.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

A number of our Democratic exchanges are publishing the following prediction:

"The next House will stand about Democrats, one hundred and thirteen Radicals."

Now we make the prediction that a hungry and demented wish is the only father by whom this paragraph runs the rounds of the Democratic press will ever be owned. They made about the same prediction two, four, six and eight years ago, but the result at the ballot box was quite different. So it will be again.

The House consists of two hundred and forty-four members when full; but there are now thirteen vacancies. Of the two hundred and thirty-one holding seats at present,—making note of the fact that the political standing of half a dozen is not very well defined,—it will do to say that sixty-seven are Democrats and one hundred and sixty-four Republicans. In the coming election we will probably lose in some States, but will gain in others. In addition to the loss in this State we will probably lose two in Louisanna, five in Georgia, one in Alabama, one in Arkansas, one in Connecticut, one in Mississippi, one in Wisconsin, two in Indiana, four in New York, four in Ohio, four in Pennsylvania, six in Tennessee and four or five in Virginia. We thing this the fullest extent of our probable losses. We will gain one in Maryland, one in Minnesota, two in Kentucky besides possible gains in two or three other States. It will be better for the party to have its large majority reduced, but we do not believe that it will be less than forty in any contingency. That will be sufficient.

THE "CONTEMPT" CASES.

In the case of Col. G. W. KIRK for *contempt* in not responding to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by his Honor Judge BROOKS, the respondent plead that he intended no contempt, but his failure to comply grew out of the fact that he had been advised by counsel, that so far as the prisoners were concerned for whom writs had been issued by Chief Justice Pearson, that said writs were still in force and took precedence of Judge Brooks' writs, and, therefore, he (Kirk) felt compelled to deliver them to Judge Pearson. Judge BROOKS very properly decided that confining himself to the simple question of contempt, the only point to be considered, and making no question as to the action of others, he did not think the charge of contempt could lay against G. W. KIRK.

Judge Brooks was of opinion that he had a clear right to issue the warrants. He granted the warrant for Bergen and required him to give bond and ample security for $5000. In the cases of Kirk and others he was disposed to suspend judgment, and the continuance of the suspension would depend entirely upon the future conduct of Kirk and others.

The Georgia Democracy have reorganized and adopted a platform. They squarely re-affirm the doctrine of State Rights as maintained before the rebellion and put forward no other issue. We fear they were not properly "reconstructed."

THE EDUCATIONAL REGULATIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In reply to a Northern correspondent who feels some interest in the Educational status and progress of our State, we would say: The first law in behalf of Common Schools, and creating a School Fund, was passed in 1825. In 1838 a uniform system was established, which was put in operation in 1841, and remodelled in 1868. It embraces Primary, Grammar and High Schools, and is supported by the "Common School Fund," and State and County taxes. The officers of the Executive Department of the State, constitute a State Board of Education.

The Common Schools are governed in behalf of the State, by a Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education; in behalf of each county, by the County Commissioners and a County Examiner; in behalf of each township, by a Committee of three elected for two years by the people.

The University of North Carolina, founded in 1789, is under the control of the State. The Board of Trustees consists of one member from each county. They are appointed by the Board of Education, and holds office eight years, one-fourth retiring every two years. The Constitution provides for a Normal Department at the University, to be supported by the State.

LIBERTY VERSUS LICENSE.

Our long experience and longer observation have taught us that there is a wide difference between liberty and license, and that especially is this so in respect to the press. The one should be protected; the other should be restrained. Criticism of public measures and of public men, when made for the public good, should be encouraged; but when indulged in merely to gratify partisan spleen or personal ends it is demoralizing and should be discountenanced. The press of North Carolina, with few exceptions, is not taking the high ground on this matter that it should. What decent man but deplores the effects seen all around us?

When Dr. John left this county for North Carolina, he was believed to be the exponent of extreme Radical sentiments. Since he has settled there, however, he has shown a moderation and fairness that, while it has surprised us, must commend him to men of all classes in his adopted State. Since the late election he has given his friends some wholesome advice.—*Bloomsburg, (Pa.) Columbian.*

For the information of our old cotemporary we would say that our Republican sentiments have undergone no change. We are not an *extremest*—we never were, and yet upon the question of *principles* we have always taken open and unequivocal ground. We have never been afraid to *speak out*, and to do it *plainly*, when in our judgement the occasion demanded it. We always despised *demagogues*, and we find that our hatred of the tribe increases as we grow older. We had them in both parties, North; we find some here. Our friend can testify that we occasionally gave them "some wholesome advice" in the past, and he sees that we keep our pen sharpened for service in the same direction, still.

PROVIDE EDUCATION FOR ALL.

Slowly, but surely, a popular sentiment in favor of our Public School System is increasing. The great objection has come from property-holders, objecting to be taxed for the support of the system. But intelligent investigation is proving the objection not well founded. Property is deeply interested in the education of all. There is no farm, no bank, no mill, no shop—unless it be a *grogshop*—which is not more valuable and more profitable to its owner if located among a well educated, than if surrounded by an ignorant population. Well settled experience has demonstrated that simply as a matter of interest it is the duty of Property to provide education for all.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—The office of the internal revenue assessor for this city, Mr. J. P. Hodges, has been located in the office of Major J. H. Remington, opposite the court-house.

Mr. Fearing, the late assessor for Portsmouth, has been transferred to another field of duty. He is an indefatigable officer, and by close application to his business, increased the revenue of Portsmouth fifteen thousand dollars more than it ever paid before.—*Norfolk Journal.*

The above has reference to our former townsman ISAIAH FEARING, Esq. The Government has no better servant in its employ.

In the cases of the Sate *vs* F. A Wiley, J. T. Mitchel and Felix Roan before Chief Justice PEARSON at Raleigh, the prisoners were severally bound over in the sum of $5000, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court in Caswell to answer the charge of the murder of JOHN W. STEVENS, late Senater for that county. The Court unanimously held that the evidence disclosed a case of probable cause.

We cannot understand all the movements of would-be party leaders, nor can we always justify them. Nor, on the other hand, are we prepared to condemn without a hearing. We do not belong to the impulsive class who "go off half cocked." We prefer taking cool and deliberate aim and being sure we are right before we *fire*. Is not this the wiser course?

Col. Waddell, member of Congress elect from North Carolina, declared, in a recent speech, that he hoped the newly-elected Legislature of his State would, among its first acts, make a formal declaration of their intention not to disturb the black man in the enjoyment of his rights under the law.—*Exchange.*

This is simply recognizing what the Republicans have accomplished since 1860.

Yes, the world *does* move! Even the "Conservatives" have adopted the Republican idea of "equal rights for all men." They have been forced, step by step, to occupy advanced ground, and to sustain and practice the principles so long contended for by the persecuted and contemned Republicans. All this is so much gained.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The news from the scene of European conflict continue conflicting and unsatisfactory. In both France and Prussia there is a tyrannous censorship of the press, and the official dispatches are meagre indeed. As for King William he seems quite chary of his words in announcing his victories, and Napoleon sends no despatches at all.

The war is not yet ended and Napoleon finds that the Prussian capitol is a far longer way off from Paris than he seemed to suppose at the beginning; nor, on the other hand, has the Crown Prince yet entered the French Capitol. It may be some time yet, if ever, before the Prussian flag floats over the Tuilleries.

One thing we think, however, is certain. The Napoleon dynasty is abou at an end. He has already been reduced to a cipher in the government—his name omitted from the French decrees. He has been hissed by his troops, snubbed by his Generals and dares not show his face in Paris. He is near the end of his doom.

—Since the above was written we have later and more reliable news. The greatest battle since Waterloo has been fought; the French army has been surrounded and captured; the Prince Imperial has fled to Belgium; Napoleon has surrendered to the King of Prusia; the second Empire is dead, and a Provisional Government has been established.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Shall labor dominate capital or *vice versa*? This is now one of the problems agitating some sections of the country. Especially has this been made conspicuous by the recent importation of Chinese shoemakers into Massachusetts.

To us the question is simple and plain. The "right to use one's own without molestation," is a safe legal axiom to adhere to, and all should concede it. If so plain a principle could meet with adoption by both laborer and capitalist, war between the two would soon cease. They would shake hands, and each would work out his destiny without turmoil and strife.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

We received the full official vote of the State too late for this issue. It will appear in full in our next. The majority of SHIPP dwindles down to 4,995. When we publish the full vote next week, compared with the vote for President, it will be seen that instead of any Democratic gain there has been a very large Republican falling off.

The Democrats of Louisiana are shrewder than some of their neighbors. They are striving diligently to secure a portion of the negro vote. The managers at New Orleans have issued a circular inviting the colored men to send delegates to the approaching Conventions, promising them full recognition!

Metz is now a French prison, in fact all French troops outside of Paris are virtually surrounded, and must cut their way through in order to secure Paris, which is without doubt surrounded by Prussian cavalry and will be isolated and in a state of mutiny in a very short time.

DEATH OF SENATOR GALLOWAY.—A. H. GALLOWAY, Senator elect from Wilmington, died at that place on the 1st inst.

It appears that the new Democratic drink is *Butter Milk*. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOSIAH TURNER, of Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, (Louisville, Ky.) have created one of the most liberal and noble benefactions ever conferred by a public institution upon any people. The trustees of this college have instituted one *Beneficiary Scholarship* for each *Congressional District* in the Southern and surrounding States. By this means very many poor but deserving young men will be enabled to obtain a thorough medical education. Any young man wishing to take advantage of this Benefaction has only to write to the Representative of the Congressional District in which he resides, or to the Medical Society of his State, or to Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Dean of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., when he will receive full information of all that it is necessary for him to do to secure one of these Scholarships. With proper and welcome delicacy the names of those who have secured the Beneficiary Scholarships will be known only to the Dean of the Faculty. It is unnecessary to commend those who have established these noble Beneficiary Scholarships. Their act will bring them commendations wherever it is known.

Office of "SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY." 654 Broadway, New York, (3d floor) August, 1870.

The subscriber beg leave to announce to the patrons of *Hours at Home*, and the general public, that they will issue early in October, for November, the first number of *Scribners Monthly*, an Illustrated Magazine for the People, in the place of the old Magazine.

The change of purpose and plan has been made to meet a popular demand, and is so great a change that it has been deemed advisable to drop the old and familiar title, even though it has been associated with recognized excellence and popular success.

Dr. Holland, who has recently returned from Europe, after a period of rest which his long and unremitting literary labor rendered necessary, has consented to embark his time and capital in this enterprise; and American readers will need no assurance from us that one who has proved his capacity to meet the wants of the people in so many walks of literature, and whose name has no associations but those of success, will make a Magazine that will be welcomed at all the firesides of the land. His books are everywhere, and his friends are with his books.

The best writers procurable in this country and Great Britain will be employed upon the pages of the new Magazine, and every number will be profusely and handsomely illustrated.

The subscripotin price of the Magazine will be $3.00 a year, or twenty-five cents a number. Canvassers are wanted in every town, city and village in the United States and Canadas, to whom liberal commissions will be paid. To Clergymen, Students, and Ladies, (whose time may not be fully employed,) we offer a field of effort in which personal profit and popular usefulness may be achieved in equal measure.

As no Club Rates and no Premiums are offered, the field will be left entirely free for Agents.

Terms to canvassers made known on application. Address *Scribner's Monthly.*

Correspondence.

Letter from Belvidere.

BELVIDERE, N. C. Aug. 24, 1870.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The much talked of election passed off quietly and peaceably at this precinct, and all still remains quiet. The people have gone earnestly to work, as they should do—each to his own occupation. You will always find some idlers in every community, but we venture the assertion, that as few can be seen in this section as in any other in the good old State of North Carolina. Why? Because there is less gambling, less swearing, less sabbath breaking and less drinking than in any other we know of—wherever these evils are rarely if ever seen, industry, religion and morality abound, but wherever they prevail, idleness, drunkenness and other evils follow. Here of a Sabbath-day, instead of seeing boys walking the roads, playing marbles, or indulging in other worthless practices, we see all who can walk, rushing to the Sabbath Schools of various denominations, and the little bright eyed girls instead of lounging around home, playing checks or doll babies, are away to the Sabbath School—and delight in singing and repeating the old familiar tune, "I'll away to the Sabbath School." On the afternoon of nearly every Sabbath, there is a tract meeting held by the Friends, for the benefit of both young and old, and of other denominations who may feel disposed to attend them, and about twice in every month, on the same day we have a Temperance meeting; in these meetings the great importance of total abstinence is discussed both by young and older persons—and the mighty evils of Intemperance are set before the people;—this will somewhat prove to you, what kind of people we are, and how such spend their time. "Six days shalt thou labor—the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," this they spend to devotional service, or to such an advantage as they may think best for the promotion of good, and the overthrow of evil, &c., &c.

The crops in this section we think are more promising than in many other portions of this and the adjoining counties through which we have traveled, we attribute it to good land and the favorable seasons with which we have been blessed, that many who live ten miles distan thave been deprived of. The farmers are busy pulling fodder, and thus far we have had excellent weather for it, and as it is work that we all dread more than any other, they are trying to get through as soon as possible—one or two have fainted in the field from being over heat, those hot days we had last week, almost made a body faint in the shade, as warm if not more so than any we have had this summer. The taxes are now upon our people and we hear a general complaint, that they fall due this year too soon. The last Legislature passed an act making it obligatory upon Sheriffs to settle in Raleigh the first day in October, and if default is made by him, his bond with the addition of one thousand dollars thereto has to suffer. Many, most all, are expecting to pay their taxes out of the proceeds of cotton, which has scarcely commenced opening, all ask, what must I do? what will the Sheriff do with me? All we can answer is, *the best you possibly can, and we must put ourselves to some trouble to do that Best.* Sheriff White and his Deputy Darden, have indulged the people to the full extent of the law, but the law is so very stringent now that neither of them can do it only to their ruin forever. We hope the people will think of this, and try and do as they would be done by.

Election Returns.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Attorney General—Shipp 429, Philips 328.

Congress—C. L. Cobb 341, Morgan 309.

Senate—L. C. Latham 430, Eli Spruill 328.

Representative—T. J. Jarvis 412, Dr. E. Ransom 345 Dr. L. E. Lee 11.

Two years ago the vote for Grant and Cobb was 195. This year the Republicans of Tyrrell poll 341.

Foreign War News.

From the papers of Wednesday we learn that the Prince Imperial has been sent to Mezieres, which is regarded as impregnable. Advices from the Provinces received in Paris are to the effect that the sharp-shooters are becoming efficient in attacks on Prussian scouts and stragglers; these and the Garde Mobile encourage the peasantry to resist the exactions of the invaders instead of yielding tamely to them as formely. This is made the foundation for speculation on the possible fate of the Prussians at the hands of the peasantry whom they have frequently shot when taken with arms, in case they are defeated. The Mayor of Epernay has been dismissed for advising non-resistance to the Prussians, in a proclamation.

Measures have been taken near Paris to blow up the bridge and tear up the railroads about the city immediately on the approach of the enemy. The Diplomatic Corps, in the event of siege, is to go to Tours, which will be considered neutral by the belligrents, in view of the presence of the foreign representatives. The Government department are about to go there also. Great confusion and distress have been caused in Paris by the forced departure of German residents. The journals, however, congratulate the Governor on the withdrawal of many enemies of the country. Mr. Washburne's position of protector of German interest involves much labor and annoyance. All Germans arrested under the recent order of Gen. Trochu insist on an examination before the American Minister. No American has been arrested as yet as a Prussian spy, while ten out of every dozen Englishmen have, so says the London *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent. Parisians of all ranks have been enrolled for the defense of the city. Two of the Boulevard de La Villette rioters were brought before the military tribunal yesterday in Paris, and confessed the attack on the station, and that they attempted to excite a revolt. They have been condemned to death, another to imprisonment for life, and one to five years' imprisonment. Travel to Paris by way of Calais was stopped by the French authorities yesterday, and the Boulogne route will probably be closed today.

From the papers of the 1st we see that a dispatch from Buzancy, by way of London Aug. 31, states that the Prussians attacked McMahon's army on Tuesday and drove it back on the Belgian frontier. The camp of the French was captured by the Prussians, who pursued the vanquished several miles until incumbered by the cannon and prisoners captured. The extent of the field prevented the obtaining of details. The plan of the Prussian movement was designed to prevent a junction between McMahon and Bazaine, by an advance on three lines. The Crown Prince south of Nancy by way of Commercy, the Prince Royal of Saxony of the Fourth Army, keeping north of Pont-a-Mousson and Steinmetz, informed, moving through Verdun to Rheims, and scouring the Belgian frontier. The Bank of France has begun the issue of twenty-five franc notes. The chief muncipal officers of Paris have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior declaring that the people are ready to meet the enemy, and the commanders of the Garde Nationale have received their instructions as to their positions in the fortifications.

From the papers of the 2d we see that the Paris *Moniteur* of yesterday claims a decided victory for Bazaine at Courcelles. *Le Public* says no official dispatches were received yesterday, owing to telegraphic interruption between Sedan and Mezieres, but it is certain that battles were fought on Tuesday and Wednesday. The first of these, it says, was a surprise, resulting in a panic in de Failiy's corps, that General being still in command awaiting the arrival of his successor, Winepffen. The *Public* says there were also detached conflicts, in which the French displayed great heroism, but in consequence of a "want of unity during the engagement" the Prussians claim the victory. In the battle of Wednesday, it says there is no doubt of McMahon's having gained a great success over both the German Princes. Bazaine was in the fight of Wednesday, but the *Public* says it is known that yesterday he followed up McMahons victory. The corps of Vinoy reached the battle-field on Thursday and is believed to have been engaged yesterday. The London *Standard* of yesterday has a dispatch from Florenville, Belgium, dated yesterday morning, which says that the French had just been badly beaten on the Sendan road, and that there was furious fighting all day Wednesday between Armigny and Donzy. A Bouflon, Belgium, dispatch says that on Thursday night McMahon withdrew across the Mouse toward Sedan, and concentrated his forces in a strong position. This dispatch says that the Crown Prince of Saxony captured 10,000 French prisoners in the battle of Tuesday.

From the papers of Saturday we have a dispatch from the King of Prussia, dated at Sedan, Sept. 1, 3 P. M., to the Queen, announceing that a battle was then raging since 8 A. M., the Prussians advanced victoriously, and the enemy were almost entirely driven into the city.

Addresses from Leipsic to the Kings of Prussia and of Saxony urge the discountenancing of all overtures of mediation and a prosecution of the war until a permanent peace is guaranteed.

From the papers of Monday we learn that the news of Sedan and all the disasters entailed by it are at last known in Paris. The Council of Ministers have issued a proclamation addressed "To the French People," in which they set forth that a great misfortune had come upon the country; that after three days of heroic struggles sustained by the army of Marshal McMahon, against 3000,000 of the enemy, 40,000 had been made prisoners, and that Gen. Wimpffen, who succeeded to the command after McMahon was badly wounded, had signed a capitulaiton. This reverse would not shake their courage, for Paris was in a complete state of defense; in a few days the military forces of the country would be organized, a new army would be under the walls of the city, and another was forming on the Loire. The fact that the then incidentally mentioned, and the assurance is given that Government will take all measures required by the grave situation. In the French Senate, on Saturday, a statement, was made by the Minister of War that Marshal Bazaine had failed to free himself from the enemy, who held shut up around Metz, but that the King of Prussia could not help doing justice to the valor of the French soldiers; that Marshal McMahon, after endeavoring to aid Bazaine, had been obliged to retire; that in the vicinity of Sedan there had been several days of fighting, in which the most energetic efforts were made against superior numbers, and which terminated in an unfortunate manner for the French arms. Prussian accounts, he said, were still more unfavorable, but they did not appear worthy of credit, and the Government was not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating. He deplored such great courage and devotion displayed unavailingly, and, said though the present Ministry had drawn from the country all its resources could yield, there still remained enough with energy and the help of the nation, to have the saying of the last word. M. Jerome David stated that the defenses of Paris were in the best condition, and capable of resisting any enemy. He urged the defense on the walls, in the streets, and, if neccessary, to bury themselves under the ruins. A similar statement was made in the Corps Legislatif, where M. Jules Faver said they were unanimous for defense until death. It was time extraordinary compliances should cease, and then proceeded to attack the imperial Government, proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of Gen. Trochu. The Minister of War and the Chamber protested.

From Washington.

The internal revenue receipts of the country for the month of August exceed $17,000,000.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has decided that white men, connecting themselves with the Indian tribes for the purposes of trade, cannot avail themselves of the privileges granted to Indians under treaty stipulations, or by the Trade and Intercourse Law, of 1834, but will be subject to all regulations relating to revenue, the same as other American citizens.

Resignations of army officers under the law allowing them a year's pay, are growing more numerous, especially among the lower grades. The tendency of Lieutenants to avail themselves of the opportunity to enter civil pursuits is so great that the War Department begins to make difficulties about accepting the resignations of officers of this rank. Several from stations in Arizona and Nevada are now here trying to get their resignations accepted.

First Lieut. Edwin Lesley, of the artillery stationed at Fort McHenry, has been cashiered by a Court-martial, with loss of all pay and allowances, and the further punishment of having his name and crime published in the newspapers of Washington and Ohio.

The weather continues extremely dry in Maine, and the country all about is suffering severely from fires. Passengers down on the Piscataquis Railroad, on the night of the 31st ult., reported buildings on fire along the line of the road, and whole neighborhoods turned out fighting the fire. It is also reported in Bangor, from up the river that the West Branch drive of logs, containing 20,000,000 feet, which were hung up by the drowth, are on fire.

The Case of Josiah Turner vs Gov. Holden.

RALEIGH, September 2.—Josiah Turner, through his counsel yesterday, moved for a bench warrant against Gov. Holden for illegal arrest, &c., before Judges Dick and Settle, of the Supreme Court. The motion was entertained, and the argument will be closed to-morrow.

RALEIGH, September 3.—The case of Josiah Turner, Jr., vs. Gov. Holden, Col. Kirk, Lieutenant Burgen and Alexander Ruffin came up to-day, Judges Dick and Settle on the bench.

Judge Dick gave the opinion of the court in the above case as follows:

A warrant cannot be issued against the Governor for any excess of authority in the discharge of the functions of his executive office. The court holds that a bench warrant cannot run to the counties of Alamance and Caswell while they are in a state of insurrection against military officers acting under the orders of the Governor; but warrants will be issued for the arrest of Colonel Burgen and Alexander Ruffin, to be executed anywhere in the State except in the counties of Alamance and Caswell. The court holds that a court of impeachment is the proper form for the abuse of executive authority. The court also holds that subordinate agents of the Govenor are not free from arrest for abuse of authority when outside of insurrectionary districts.

Warrants were accordingly issued to the sheriff of Wake county, commanding him to take Col. Kirk, Lieut. Col. Burgen, now in jail, and Alexander Ruffin, wherever to be found, except in Alamance and Caswell; and the warrant was made returnable at Greensboro.

Kirk is now in Alamance, and since this decision, will likely remain there.

General Summary.

Dewitt C. Clark, formerly Executive Clerk of the United States Senate, died at Burlington, Vt., on the 1st.

A terrible accident occured on the morning of the 29th ult at Preston slope No. 3, Giardsville, Penn., by which six men were killed and one injured.

The Bristol (Tenn.) *News* puts up the names of Gen. W. A. Quarles for Governor, and Andrew Jonnson for Congress from the First District.

Fayettville, which nearly three years ago claimed population of six or seven thousand, is now shown, after a continued rapid stagnation, to have less than 4,000.

The census man has taken the starch out of Wilmington. He barely found 14,000 souls in that village. A long time ago the residents used to boast of 20,000 or so.

Eber C. C. Chase, Treasurer of the Mechanics' savings Bank at Buffalo, hung himself on the 29th ult in the attic of his own house. No cause for the act is assigned.

The Alaska Commercial Company yesterday, filed the bonds with the Treasury Department required under the contracts for its fur and fishery operations.

A Contemporary says that "it is pleasant for lovers to sit on the porch these evenings, and be happy in the thought that their blood is commingling in the same mosquito."

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that widows who cry easy are first to marry again. There is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.

How is it with widowers? Are they not more likely to *re-wive* after a shower?—*Revolution.*

Emerson Etheridge has written a letter to the Memphis *Appeal*, taking strong ground against all third party movements, and proclaiming himself unconditionally a Democrat. It was scarcely needed.

Two farm laborers, employed to clean out a well, last week, at West Plains, Mo., were suffocated to death before any assistance could be given them. One of the men became unconscious while going down to assist the other.

A female octogenarian, at Albany, Vt., cultivates a small farm with her own hands. Her work, this season, consists in preparing the ground, harvesting, and husking half an acre of corn.

Great excitement prevails in Colorado over the discovery of new silver mines, about forty miles north-west of Denver City. They are said to be the richest on the continent, and hundreds of persons are starting daily for the new El Dorado.

A violent storm passed over Buffalo on the 29th ult, causing considerable damage to property. A man, woman and child were killed by a railroad train in consequence of the confusion and darkness created by the storm.

Two cars on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, Iowa, were thrown off the track a few days since, and eight men were killed and fifteen seriously injured.

The flouring-mill of Bronkhaust & Co., at Waterford, Wis.,, was burned on Monday night: valued at $25,000.

The St. Louis *Times* (Democratic) unkindly remarks: "It is to be hoped that Oregon Democracy will have sense enough not to put forward the venerable Joe Lane for the United States Senatorship. That's a lane which ought to have been turned down long ago."

His Excellency Gov. Holden on yesterday appointed Wm. H. Baily, Esq., of Salisbury, Code Commissioner, vice Col. V. C. Barringer resigned. Mr. Bailey is one of the best lawyers of his age in the State, and his appointment will no doubt give general satisfaction both to the bench and the bar.—*Standard.*

The *True Georgian* says that Gen. Grant will be re-elected to the White House in 1872 by a larger majority than he received in 1868. He is the right man in the right place, and the South will put out her own eyes should she fail to give him her entire electoral vote in the coming Peesidential contest.

A Baltimore paper says that a young lady was recently discharged from one of the largest pickle factories in that city, because she was so sweet she took the acid out of all the vinegar.

We should like to see that young lady try her powers on a family jar we saw last week. We think it would have taken more lasses than one to preserve the sweetness in that household. There was too much vinegar in the "mother," and the father was a little *Tartar.*—*Revolution.*

A scientific journal says: "It is well known that when the color on a fabric has been destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the same. But it is not so well known that after the application of ammonia, chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. Chloroform will also remove paint from a garment when almost everything else fails."

A young couple started in a buggy, last week, to Scale Mound, Ill., for the purpose of being joined in wedlock. When nearing the railroad station the horse took fright and threw them into a deep ditch, from which they were extricated in a sad plight. The young man had his lips seriously damaged, and the young woman suffered from two broken limbs and a sprained thumb. In all her troubles she declined to be sent home as she had come, and in the course of the afternoon the services of a civil officer were procured, and the pair made man and wife.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

BY THE EMPIRE GIFT CO.
CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts,	each	$20.00	50 Cash Gifts,	each	$1.00
10 "	"	10,000	300 "	"	5.00
20 "	"	5,000	500 "	"	1.00
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos	-	-	each	$300 to	500
75 " Melodeons	-	-	"	75 to	100
250 Sewing Machines	-	-	"	90 to	175
500 Gold Watches	-	-	"	75 to	300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &., valued at				$1,000,000.	

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of same value.* No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune May* 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, May* 28." "A friend of ours drew a $5,000 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, June* 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for 15. All letters should be addressed to C. C. CORY & CO., 193 Broadway, N. Y.
11-4 R. & CO.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

A Classical and Mathematical School will be opened in the town of Elizabeth City, at the Old Episcopal Church, under the supervision of the Rev. M. H. Vaughan, assisted by Mr. B. F. Wilcox, for some time past, principal teacher in "Nebraska College," Omaha.

The 1st session will be opened October 3rd, and continued 20 weeks.

Tuition in the Primary Department, $15.00
" " " Advanced " 20.00

One half payable at the opening and the remainder at mid-session.

M. H. VAUGHAN.
Sept. 8, 1870-3m.

7000 BUILDINGS BURNED.

$25,000,000 OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.
Herring's Safe in Constantinople.
"The only Safe which preserved its contents."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, 21st June, 1870.
Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, N. Y.
Dear Sirs:—I arrived here with my family recently, and had an interview with our Minister, Hon. E. Joy Morris, who told me that one of your Safes, kept in the U. S. Consulate here, *was the only one whose contents were found untouched by the late fire.* I now have it on exhibition, and have obtained some important orders. I am, your ob't servant, A. D. DIMORIDES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
"The most reliable protection from fire now known."
HARRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFE, with the new combination of Hardened Steel and Iron, and the Franklinite, or *Spiegel Eisen*, (Herring & Floyd's Patent.)
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NO. 28.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

... exhausted feeling, no energy, animation or vigor, low spirits, werk memory, involuntary seminal emissions, with loss of power and threatened impotence. The consequence of excesses. This is Nervous Debility, and it finds a sovereign remedy in
HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC NO. TWENTY-EIGHT.
Thousands have been cured by these pills. They tone up the system, arrest the discharges, dispel the gloom and mental depression, and rejuvenate the system. Price $5 for a package of five boxes and a $2 vial of powder, which is important in all old long-standing cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all fiast-class druggists, and sent to any address on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York. 11-4t.

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Can be made by a shrewd and reliable man in a sure, safe business. An investment of $25 will return a clear profit of $475. For particulars call on or address the NORTH AMERICAN PICTURE CO., No. 85 Nassau Street, New York. 11-4t.

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400 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal, at will. Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with 10 cents postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., 41 So. Eighth St. Philadelphia.
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AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c. Having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York.
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PROMPT. HONORABLE. RELIABLE.

Agents wanted in every city, town and village for the largest and most successful *Dollar House* in the country—*only one* endorsed by the leading Papers and Express Co.'s of the United States. Our goods give universal satisfaction, our premiums to Agents *cannot be excelled*, and our checks are free. Having two houses—Boston and Chicago—our facilities are unequaled, and our business exceeds in amount all other concernes in this trade combined.

☞ Send for circulars and free club to.
S. C. THOMPSON & Co.,
136 Federal Street, Boston, or
11-4t. 158 State Street, Chicago.

"OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," OR, *THE UNWRITTEN WORD.*

By Daniel March, D. D., author of the popular "Night Scenes." This master in thought and language shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its Blooming flowers, Singing birds, Waving palms, Rolling clouds, Brautiful bow, Sacred mountains, Delightful rivers, Mighty oceans, Thundering voices, Blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of world, and reads to us in each the Unwritten Word. Rose-tinted paper, ornate engravings and superb binding. "Rich and varied in thought." "Chaste." "Easy and graceful in style." "Correct, pure and elevating in its tendency." "Beautiful and good." "A household treasure." Commendations like the above from College Presidents and Professors, ministers of all denominations, and the religious and secular press all over the country. Its freshness, purity of language, with clear open type, fine steel engravings, substantial binding, and low price, make it *the book for the masses.* Agents are selling from 50 to 150 per week.

We want Clergymen, School Teachers, smart young men and ladies to introduce the work for us in every township, and we will pay liberally. No intelligent man or woman need be without a paying business.

Send for circular, full description, and terms.
Address, ZIEGLER & MCCURDY, 16 S. Sixth Street, Phila., Pa.
139 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
69 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
503 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.,
or, 102 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

CURRITUCK COUNTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers a portion of his property for sale, as follows: A large ... Store Stand now occupied by the ... ter & Sanderlin, located at Sligo, ... half miles from Currituck Court ... on the banks of a navigable ... to the Store the ... good dwelling house and ... buildings, also sixty acres of ... land.

He will also sell another ... ing the store, containing ... timber land, a good dwelling ... necessary outbuildings.

Both these properties are ... and among the most valuable ... Terms easy, a small part in ... on

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements this issue:
New York Advertisements.
School Notice.

Local and Personal.

☞ Our Devil insists that a yawn in company generally indicates a *gap* in conversation.

☞ Copies of both Worcester and Webster's unabridged Dictionaries, new editions illustrated, for sale at this office.

☞ The new Board of County Commissioners organized on Monday, and adjourned over till Tuesday, when the various County officers bonded and were installed into office.

☞ Through the efforts of Hon C. L. COBB a Post Office has been established at Wardsville, Chowan County, and J. A. WARD has been appointed Post Master.

☞ Our townsman B. F. KEATON is manufacturing the "American Commercial Black Writing Ink." We are now using it and pronounce it a superior article.

☞ The bridge over Poindexter Creek is being vigorously pushed forward. Agitation and energy will accomplish wonders. Now for some other needed improvements.

☞ Our friend Capt. WATERS showed us, a few days ago, a curiosity in the corn line. It was a stalk of corn on which were *eight ears*. We never saw it equaled. Six of the ears were perfect, two not full, and the *ninth* partially formed.

☞ WINNER, the Photograph man, is now taking still more perfect pictures. During the hot weather he had some difficulty with his chemicals, but since the cooler weather has commenced, everything works "like a charm." Now is the time to go.

☞ C. NUTT, D. D., *President Indiana State University, says:* "Our Father's House," is a most useful, instructive and entertaining work. We most heartily recommend it. "Night Scenes," has met with unprecedented popular favor. We predict for this volume still increased popularity, and a still greater demand. See advertisement in another column. *

☞ We understand that there has been quite a good deal of sickness in parts of Camden county, and several deaths. For the past three weeks there have been a number of cases of bilious fever in portions of this county, but they have nearly all been of a mild form. In all the cases —and we have been around among them —we have not seen an aggravated or dangerous one.

☞ Our young Washington friend is mistaken. They who read about every thing do not always best understand everything. Reading only furnishes the mind with the *materials* of knowledge; it is *thinking* that makes what we read *ours*. CHANNING correctly expressed it when he said: "We are of the ruminating kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections —we must *chew them over again!*"

☞ By the following notice from one of our exchanges we learn that our friend Gen. SPRUILL is a candidate for Clerk of the Senate. The General is affable, courteous and popular:

We are authorized to announce, that Gen. H. G. Spruill, of Elizabeth City, will be an applicant, at the meeting of the next General Assembly, for the appointment of Principle Clerk to the Senate. He is a true Conservative, and asks the support of his party friends.

Gen. Spruill was for many years, a member of the Senate, is a thorough business man, well acquainted with all the details, and fully competent to discharge the duties of that position.

☞ In reply to several correspondents we would state that on and after October 1st, United States Revenue stamps will not be required on any promisory note for a less sum than one hundred dollars, nor upon any receipt given for money or payment of debt. Neither will stamps be required upon the transfer or assignment of any mortgage when the instrument has already been properly stamped. At this date also, will expire the government taxes on sales, legacies, and successions, passports and gross receipts.

☞ Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them; the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age with all its genius—and its spirit, more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated half a century ago, without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tomb-stone at the head of an epitaph? The doctor (quack or regular) who there advertised his medicines and their cures, has followed the sable train of his patients—the merchant his ships—and the actor, who could make others laugh or weep, can now furnish a skull for his successors in Hamlet. It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will repay the trouble, for like wine, their value increases with age.

☞ During the past month we have had several letters from parties in the North inquiring whether there are any more properties for sale, as they now see so few advertised in the NORTH CAROLINIAN. That there are still a number in the market there is no noubt, but as those who have them do not make them known through this the only medium they can reach the class of persons North wishing to purchase, they need not marvel that they do not get any buyers. *Now is the time to advertise.* During the months of October and November numbers of Northern people will visit the South. Parties having lands, or houses, or farms for sale should now make it known through our paper—the number of acres, quality of land, improvements, locality, price, &c.,—in order to induce a fair portion of this Northern immigration to come this way.

☞ Mr. MISKELL has a force of hands busy on the streets

☞ The new Planing Mill will be in operation about the 1st of November.

☞ COLONEL CHARLES GUIRKIN, of this place, has been appointed Assistant Assessor at large for the First District, N. C.

☞ Chaplain W. R. COBB has been assigned to duty at the Gosport Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

☞ By advertisement in another column it will be seen that a Classical and Mathematical School is about to be opened here. It is just what we need.

☞ Collector BARROW sends us a letter just received from a Tax-payer in Hertford. He says he sends it to us as a "specimen" of the sort he occasionally receives. We place it on file.

☞ New Cotton has already gone into market from this State. Edgecombe County has the honor of sending in the first bale. We learn that it sold in the Petersburg Market for 25 cts per pound.

☞ We can have no controversy with the Wilmington *Star*. Calling names settles nothing. Vituperation isn't argument. Time will show whether the predictions of the NORTH CAROLINIAN are not verified, the *Star* to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ In answer to the inquiry "what gives Pittsburg, Pa., the name of "the Smoky City"? we would state that the use of bituminous coal occasions such dense volumes of smoke to fill the air in and around the place, as not only to give the buildings a dark and sooty appearance, but even to soil the garments of the people. It is a very large manufacturing city.

☞ So many people suffer almost constant torture from in-growing nails that any remedy which is readily to be obtained and procures relief ought to be generally known. The following, from the *Medical Archives*, is therefore submitted:

"Dr. Babb has used, with uniform success, in in-growing nail, a saturated solution of the persulphate of iron. Success depends upon the thoroughness with which a bit of cotton saturated with it is insinuated between the nail and the fungous flesh, the cotton being also turned back over the flesh on the outside."

Pacification.

What we want is peace. The people of this State have been injured to the extent of millions of dollars by the intense political excitements that have given the State of North Carolina an unenviable reputation abroad for all sorts of disorder. The ambition of a few men has kept our people in a constant fever of excitement and the more ignorant classes of the population have been led to believe that all their leaders declared was "true scriptur." The humbug once dispelled and it appearing to the whole people that politicians are very much alike—*i. e.* they look for self and pelf—be they Conservatives or Republicans. This fact being fully comprehended, all our people will cease to get up an absurd excitement each time Joe Turner or any other mountebank—declares "we are ruined" unless Joe Turner is elected Governor, or Billy Holden crushed out. Extremists of all sorts we detest' and whether the narrow brained, hot headed Republicans, or the asinine Conservatives wildly shriek—we are all going to the d—l, unless the shrieker is immediately elected to some important office—whether the shrieker is friend or foe, we as an editor of an independent organ declare we have no use for such noisy fellows, and proceed to throw him overboard with all his cargo of impudence, presumption and gas.—*Wilmington Post.*

The "Maiden's Grave."

After crossing the dreadful desert, we emerge into a pleasant valley, pass through wild canyons, creep along high trestle-work, and speed through a vast extent of splendid grazing country for many miles. We pass the "Maiden's Grave," a lonely headstone by the road-side, which bears its tragic story:

A party of emigrants long ago encamped here awhile, seeking rest, and waiting for the waters of the river to subside. While they tarried, a young girl, one of the party, beautiful and fondly beloved fell into grievous sickness. Far from human habitation, no succor or medical aid within miles of weary journeying, they tended her as best they could, in vain. Her pure spirit, home-sick for heaven floated out into the mist that enwraps the earth; and here they buried her, set up a simple head-stone, shed loving tears, and left her in the wilderness, alone with God. Long after, when the great Pacific road was being built, the workmen came across the little grave, with its fast decaying headstone, rudely marked,

"Mary, aged 18."

This sight awoke those finer feelings, thank God! implanted behind shirts of homespun as well as satin vests, so they built about the grave a wall of stone, and reared above it a cross, sacred emblem of immortality, that "Mary" might not sleep unhonored in the strange and lonely land. In the day of final reckoning, I think these men will find that deed of love shall cancel many a little debt in the ledger of good and evil.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Philadelphia *Press* says Democracy, as the term is used and understood politicaly speaking in this country, is proverbially cowardly. The whole party and its journals, at the outset of the present struggle, ranged themselves on the side of Napoleon· Times have changed since, however, and the chances of French success are greatly diminished. The majority of its newspapers have managed to change their front, and are now as enthusiastically Prussian as they were a few days ago Napoleonic. A few still adhere to Napoleon, just as they do to "the Constitution as it was" and a "white man's goverment."

The skelton of a giant thirteen feet high was recently discovered on the farm of a Mr. Stanely, at Janesville, Wis., by a number of workmen who were sinking the foundation of a barn. The skull is thirty-two and one-half inches in circumference and the thigh-bones forty-four and one half inches in length. One of the teeth extracted from the jaw, by a wealthy doctor named Towndrow, measured one inch and a half. It is reported that the doctor referred to gave the farmer a check for $10,000 and became the owner of the skelton. As soon as Mr. Wood hears of the discovery it is likely he will negotiate for its purchase. The doctor lives at Neosho, Dodge County, Wis.

Vincennes, Ind., has passed through the ordeal of a colored jury without excitement.

The Portland *Advertiser* manifests its political enterprise by nominating Chief-Justice Chase for President in 1872.

Dover, N. H., is to have a Fat Men's Club as soon as two or three gentlemen, who have suffered the loss of several pounds from the heat, are restored to their former proportions.

Hon. Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was appointed a member of the Code Commission, vice Victor C. Carringer, resigned, but declines to serve.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes a rumor to the effect that the friends of Ex-Senator John Conness are making an effort in the East to secure his appointment as Collector of the Port of San Francisco—the position now held by T. G. Phelps.

A gentleman and wife at Portland, Me., who recently arrived at the dignity of a "tin wedding," had the hall-way of his house so stocked with tin pans, pots, kettles and other ornaments, that it soon became impossible for the servant to answer the door-bell without going through the basement.

A correspondent of the Virginian *State Journal* says that the anxiety of Democracy to force a union of all political elements in opposition of Radicalism, must be exceedingly amusing to those old line Whigs, who remember the tender consideration with which they were treated by that amiable, liberal and just organization in ante-bellum days.

The colored men of Wilmington, N. C., are about to establish a literary association in that city for the purpose of enabling them to devote more attention of cultivation of their intellects. This movement is worthy of the highest commendation, furnishes an example which ought to be followed by the young colored men of this City and elsewhere.

MARRIAGES.

POOL—WHITE.—Married, at this place, on the 31st ult., by Rev. W. H. Pitts, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, FRANK POOL to RHODA WHITE.

DEATHS.

NEWBOLD—Died, on Sunday, September 4th., CHARLES CLIFTON NEWBOLD, youngest son of the late Wm. Newbold. Aged 9 years and 11 months.

BURGESS—Died, in this place, on the 6th inst., at her residence on Church street, MRS. NANCY BURGESS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Prop'r
C W Grandy, E. City; C S Deering, Baltimore; S W Stilley, Washington, N. C.; E B Clark, Mr. Moore Norfolk; W H Davis, Dr. Wm Riddick Jas Sumner, B Hoskins, Nag's Head.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb	20
" Rib side	18
" Shoulder	16
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured	20 @ 22
Butter—Country	25 @ 30
" N.Y. State	45 @ 50
Beeswax—₱ lb	25 @ 30
Beans...white Navy,	2.30
Cement—₱ bbl.,	2,50 @ 3.00
Corn—new, ₱ bu.	75
Cheese—₱ lb	25
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	40 @ 50
Cotton yarn—₱ block	2.00
" in reel, ₱ lb.	4c @ 4½
" in bale,	15c @ 18
" in lint,	14c @ 16
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	20
Eggs—₱ doz.	12
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra	7,00 @ 8,00
" Family	8,50 @ 9,50
Blue Fish 10 ₱ lbs	6,00 @ 7,00
" Herring ₱ bbl	10,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—₱ bu	175 @ 185
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	12 @ 13
" Green	5 @ 6
Iron...Old cast ₱ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Lime...Rockland, ₱ bbl.,	2,00
" Shell, "	1,00
" Phil'a. "	2,50
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs	1,00
Oats, new—₱ bu.	40 @ 45
Peas—Black ₱ bu	1,00
Black Eyed Peas	1,40
Pork—Mess	30 @ 33
Potatoes—New ₱ bu.	50
" Sweet ₱ bu.	40 @ 50
Rags—₱ lb	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Rope (old) ₱ lb.	5
Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000	2,00 to 2,25
" 12 " " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.	2,00
Salt—T. I., per bu.	75
Tallow...₱ lb.	8 @ 9
Wool...₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Wood...₱ cord	2,50 to 3,50
Whiskey...₱ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoopon...₱ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling 110. Gold 114⅞. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 111⅝. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina State Bonds 78; old 52; new 32½. Cotton opened firmer at 19¾c. Flour, firmer super fine from $5.50 to $6.25; extra Southern $5.40 to $7.25 Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.55@1.65; Illinois $1.23@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Southern 87c@.90. Pork lower at $30. Lard steady at 15-@17½c. Whiskey $1.01. @ $1.02 Rice 7@7½c:

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.
For the week ending yesterday.

REPORTED BY WILLIAM S. COPES.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr. Thomas Jefferson, Conklin, Norfolk, Tuesday
Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Murden, Hertford.
Schr. Guthrine, Simmons, up River.
chr. Spray, Owens, down River.
Schr. Surprise, Bronson, Norfolk.
Schr. Mariah Ann, Walker, "
Schr. Almine, Gray, to Repairs.
Schr. Mary Jane, Sauderlin, down River.
Schr. A. M. P. Whedbee, Heath, up Sound.
Schr. Anna Todd, Cadugan, Roanoke Island.
Schr. Camden Union, Rhodes, down River.
Schr. Georgia, Tate, Repairs.
Schr. Onward, Mickens, up Sound.
Schr. Viola, Sykes, down River.
Schr. Amanda Frossord, Odin, down River.
Schr. Wild Cat, Loyed, up River.
Sloop Osborn, Thompson.
Sloop Jeanette, Hatteras.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, U. S. M. Roanoke Island

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Thomas Jefferson Conklin to Norfolk, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Murden, to Norfolk.
Schr. Guthrine, Simmons.
Schr. Spray, Owens, Norfolk.
Schr. Surprise, Bronson, up Sound.
Schr. Almerine, Gray, up Sound.
Schr. Mary Jane, Sanderlin, up Sound.
Schr. Anna Todd, Cadugan, R. Island.
Schr. Amanda Frossord, Odin, down river.
Schr. Wild Cat, Loyed, " "
Sloop Jean, ——, down river.
Sloop Osborn, Thompson, R. Island.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, U. S. M. Roanoke Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. CLARK'S LONDON REMEDIES, "FOR SPECIAL COMPLAINTS."

Dr. Clark's Invigorator gives strength to the aged and debilitated; it is especially designed for the young men who have wasted their vigor by excesses of every kind, and all persons whose systems have become weak by imprudence are completely restored by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Purifier cleanses the blood from all impurities; such as Scrofula; Syphillis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Humors of every sort, Bad Breath, Offensive Prespiration, Foul Feet, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Falling of the Hair, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases of the skin. It is also beneficial in diseases of the Lungs and Digestive Organs. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Panacea relieves Pain of every description; Headache, Earache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, Pains in the Chest and Limbs. It is an invaluable remedy in all Nervous Disorders, and no family should be without it. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Elixir is a certain cure for all weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and discharges of a mucopurulent nature, Leucorrhoe, Gonorrhoe, Spermatorhoe, and Seminal Weakness, are speedily cured by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Regulator, for females only, is guaranteed to correct all special irregularities and difficulties of Single Ladies. Married Ladies are cautioned not to use it when in a certain condition, as its effects would be too powerful. Price One Dollar.

All of these celebrated remedies are prepared from Fluid Extracts under Dr. Clark's immediate supervision and are warranted fresh and pure. All afflicted persons should send a carefully written statement of their ailments to Dr. Clark, and the proper remedy will be sent promptly to their address. Dr. Clark can be consulted personally at his office, and will furnish all necessary accommodations to patients who place themselves under his care. All letters address DR. J. CLARK,
Office, No. 10 Amity Street,
N. Y. City (near Broadway.)
April 14, 1870-1yr.

Try English Female Bitters.
E. F. B. cures all females.
E. F. B., the Great Female Regulator.
What means E. F. B?
The Ron-tons all want E. F. B.
Great stir in town about E. F. B.
Sept. 1-4t.

WHAT DOES REASON SAY?—The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This therefore is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperiled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.
Sept. 1-4t.

DE BING'S VIAFUGA.

For Consumption and its attendant *complaints* of the *Liver Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Genital Organs*, and all *afflictions Peculiar to Women*. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching* PILES that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists.
L. F. BINGHAM & CO, *Chemists and Proprietors*,
142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
1y.

THE "PAIN KILLER."—After THIRTY YEARS trial, is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability, recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony, to be invaluable medicine. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.
Sept. 1-4t.

CAPT. WM. W. BURGESS.

FORMERLY OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WITH

GRANT, MANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

CARPETS,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTING IN GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c.

Making all our furniture we are able to give better satisfaction and sell at lower prices than any house South of Baltimore.

"JOHNSON'S HALL,"

57 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FEATHERS.

TREMENDEOUS CRASH

IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

BELOW THE GOLD STANDARD.

PRICES THAT ASTONISH ALL AT

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO'S.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

They are now opening a beautiful stock of

DRESS GOODS AT A REDUCTION OF

FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

The best selection of Prints,

GINGHAMS, LINEN AND COTTONS.

LADS' FINE HOSIERY.

PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

We also keep and constantly receive the best

Philadelphia made Ladies and Gents Shoes.

CHEAP CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, THE LARGEST

AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

Ready made clothing and clothing made to order.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of the Latest and most approved styles always in season.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

TRUNKS AND UMBERELERS

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,

And a great many other articles sold cheap at

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1870.—1-y.

NORTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cash'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.
July 15, 1869-1y.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.
My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to	5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.
W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.
THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869-1y.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building, etc.
SAMUEL T. MEADS.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869-1y.

JAMES M. MULLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Martin and Edgecombe Counties.
Business entrusted to him promptly attended to.
Mar. 3, 1870-1y.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address
J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13-tf Elizabeth City, N. C.
☞ I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
33—m.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD

Increased Facilities to Club Organizers. Send for New Price List.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
(P. O. Box 5643.) 31 & 33 Vesey St., New York. tf.

JOS. G. SPRUILL.

GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER.

NO. 27, MARKET SQUARE.

Corner Union Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Can sell you a good Cigar and Fine Chewing Tobacco. Besides you can get Perfumery and Extracts, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Fine Soaps, Paper and Envelopes, Fine Pocket Knives. Besides hundreds of other articles that can not be mentioned in a small advertisement.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

I AM TAKING

Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, opaltypes, gem pictures, and large pictures painted in oil or water colors, old pictures copied into Photographs and enlarged to any size required. I have also just received a new stock of frames rosewood and gilt frames, cases, &c., &c., of the best quality, and have the best instruments of Foreign and American manufacture. Also a large stock of all kinds of photograph materials, and will guarantee as good work as can be done in any City.

N. B. All work guaranteed to be good or your money will be refunded, or picture taken over. Pictures can be taken in cloudy weather as in clear. I have the best and latest improved skylight gallery, just refitted and built under my direction. I have built several galleries and consider this the best I have ever built and have had over ten years experience in the photograph art. Don't forget the place over Dr. Butt's Drug Store 75 Road Street, E. City, N. C.
J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

KADER BIGGS, Norfolk, Va. ASA BIGGS, Formerly of N. C.

KADER BIGGS & CO.

General Commission Merchants, for the sale of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Lumber etc. Bells wharf Norfolk, Va. Commission one cent per bushel on Corn, and 2½ per cent on other produce. Our long experience gives us advantage in obtaining the highest prices.

Prompt sales and returns for all consignments entrusted to our charge.
July 7st, 1870-6m.

DENTAL NOTICE.

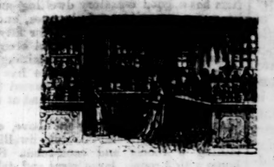
As I will leave Elizabeth City on the 19th of August on a trip North, to be absent until the 22nd of September, I give this notice that persons wishing work done may not be disappointed. I may be found during business hours at my office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN building Northeast corner of Main and Road Streets.
I. T. ANDREWS.
July 28th, 1870-4t.

WANTED.

$500,00 to meet our creditors. Will those who owe us please remember that upon them we must rely. If the amount due is small, cents make the dollars.
GRUMBEIN & CO.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 23, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS AND



THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

We take pleasure in stating that our success in business thus far, has greatly exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and the public having been so liberal in their patronage to us, we cheerfully return to them our *thanks*, and we hope that our future conduct will be such as to merit a continuation of their confidence and patronage. We still keep a large and well assorted stock of goods in our line, and we think that our stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils and Glass, cannot be surpassed in this *City*, and we intend that our stock shall be sufficient to supply all demands.

WE ORDER GOODS EVERY WEEK,

and parties wishing articles not on hand can have them by leaving their orders with us, and it will give us pleasure to accommodate them.

The especial attention of *Farm and Cattle raisers* is called to our

FARMS HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER,

we manufacture it ourselves and will guarantee its quality, it is valuable for curing all diseases of which stock is subject. Call and get some and give it a trial, and we feel confident you will be pleased with the result. Sold in quantities to suit all who may be in need. We will be pleased to have you

CALL AND SEE US.

DR. WM. GRUMBEIN & CO.

Corner of Main and Road Sts.

1y. Elizabeth City, N. C.

DR. J. N. BUTT

Sells Pure Non-Explosive Kerosene. Keeps a large lot of Lamps, small and medium, lamp complete for 50 cents. I keep ne-plus ultra chimneys, small, medium, large and mammoth, flange chimney, small, medium and large, Comet chimney, and the old Socket or Slip Chimney, Daylight, Brocket Lamps, Silver Reflectors and Chandaliers for Stores.

A fresh and large lot of Pure White Lead, from 10 to 14 cents. Pure Linseed Oil, at the lowest figures. Machine and Fine Lubricating Oil. Pure Fish and other oils. Received and for sale at Dr. Jas. N. Butt's.

I have just received a choice lot of probably the finest chewing tobacco ever brought to this market.
DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

DRUG NOTICE.—

Vessel builders and house painters, call at the Apothecaries Hall and buy of Dr. Jas. N. Butt your White Lead and Lindseed Oil.
DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

FISHERIES.

Made to order, and fitted for laying down, Trap or Pounds, of the most improved style. Suited to the Shad and Herring Fisheries of the Sound. Are used exclusively on the Lakes, and all along the New England Coast.
AM'A NET & TWINE CO.
Boston, June 9th, 1870-3m.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

Great inducements held out to everybody.

By virtue of the authority given me by the will of Edmund L. Dozier, I shall on Monday the 5th day of September 1870, offer for sale at Public Auction at the Court House door in Camden County, a very valuable steam-saw and grist mill. This mill is in fine order, and well conditioned, and from its advantageous situation, near Camden Court House, and in the midst of a fine timbered country, offers the strongest inducements to those wishing to invest in this species of property.

Also at the same time and place a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of timber land, situated in the lower end of Camden County, and near to the mill mentioned above. Some of the finest pine timber in Camden county is growing on this land. And at the same time and place a fine lot of growing timber.
E. G. SAWYER,
July 21st 1870. Executor.

LPP—MINISTERS will please read Advertisement and Editorial of the LORD's PRAYER PICTURE in other columns. 8-4t

State of North Carolina, } The Superior
Chowan County, } Court.
Anthony Lowther, Pliff.
vs
Fanny Skinner, George W. Lowther, Martha, Jane, Charles, Elizabeth, Thomas and Louisa Skinner, (heirs at law of Annie Skinner, dec'd) which said last named six are non-residents of this State. Harriett Page (heir at law of Jenny Skinner, dec'd, (who is a non-resident of this State), John, Louisa, Mary and Carolina Popelston, heirs at law of Eliza Popelston dec'd.—Def'ts

A petition having been filed in my office this day by the above plaintiff against above named defendants, alleging that said plaintiff and defendants are heirs at law of Polly Lowther dec'd, a colored woman, late of the town and State aforesaid, who died in the year 186—, intestate, and seized in feesimple of a certain House and lot on Water street in said town of Edenton; and demanding that a sale of said premises shall be had for division of proceeds and that certain of said heirs as above stated are non residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made of the filing of the said petition to the said above named non residents in the *North Carolinian* newspaper, once a week for six (6) successive weeks, notifying them to appear before the said Judge of Probate at his office in the town of Edenton State aforesaid on the 20th day of August next to defend their interest in their behalf.
WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Chowan County.
June 30, 1870.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

NEATLY, CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MEDICAL.

SICKNESS, PAIN AND DEATH.

Legitimately result as penalties for violations of natural laws, from which none escape.

The faded cheek, the pale and wan features, the dull eye, the clouded intellect, the deep heaving sigh, the feeble and emaciated frame, the dejected brow, the tottering gate, all indicate previous transgression of law. Knowing that "procrastination is the thief of time," all intelligent beings apply for some remedy as soon as circumstances permit; while those who do not act upon the principle that "delays are dangerous," generally linger, lose more *time* and pay more *money*.

Thousands of mothers and daughters, in all stations and conditions of life, are suffering, lingering and dying from the effects of some dreaded and dreadful

FEMALE COMPLAINT,

That claims its victims throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Many females suffer in some way at each monthly period; some girls are in great peril at the commencement of menstruation, while older ones dread its decline at the "turn of life." Sometimes the menstrual flow is too much, or too little, or may be attended with pain; may be irregular or entirely checked, or changed in appearance, attended with other distressing symptoms. Leucorrhœa, or the "Whites," frequently drains the system, or ulceration of the womb may create pain and cause rapid prostration.

Falling of the womb is an exceedingly common complaint, giving much trouble and distress, which, under ordinary treatment, is difficult to cure.

Hysterics, Green Sickness, Irritability of the Womb, and other serious and fatal complaints follow the female sex throughout life. Lives there a medical gentleman who has or can relieve the fair sex of the above troubles? Not many. Is there no combination remedial agents that will come to her rescue? We answer, Yes.

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS,

The only acknowledged Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator known, will cure all complaints above mentioned in an incredibly short time. The Bitters at once arouses, strengthens and restores the womb to its natural condition, removing obstructions, relieving pain and regulating the monthly period. Yonder stands a pale, feeble and languid girl, just bursting into womanhood; she is the pride of all, but hark! she silently steals a pickle, eats chalk, or a slate pencil; no appetite for food; she turns with a dull eye and seeks solitude; her eye no longer sparkles; her merry laugh is no longer heard ringing through the air; she mopes about with bloodless lips and gums, with headache, palpitation, constipation, swimming of the head, cold feet and hands, melancholy; she has a coated tongue, offensive breath, and a host of other evils too numerous to mention.

When neglected all these symptoms become aggravated, there is sick stomach, heartburn, a dark line settles under the eyes, the legs and ankles are swollen, the hair loses its gloss and falls off, there is brittleness and splitting of the finger-nails, swollen abdemen, extreme nervousness, fretfulness, pains and aches, dry cough, Hysterical Fits, rapid prostration, epilepsy and

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Deep Plowing.

We are all too apt to follow blindly in the beaten track. The first plow was a tough, forked stick, whereof one prong served as a beam, while the other dug the earth as a coulter. Of course, the plowing was only scratching—necessarily so. It would have been preposterous to expect the plowman of Hesiod's or of Virgil's time to turn up and mellow the soil to a depth of fifteen or sixteen inches. Down to the present age, plowing was inevitably a shallow affair. But iron plows, steel plows, subsoil plows, have changed all this. It is as easy to-day to mellow the earth to the depth of two feet, as it was a century ago to turn over a sward to the depth of six inches. And our fierce, trying climate, so different from the moist, milder one of Great Britain, Ireland, or even of Holland and the Atlantic coast of Germany, whence our ancesters migrated, absolutely requires of us deep plowing. Drouth is our perpetual danger. Most crops are twenty to sixty per cent. short of what they would have been with adequate and seasonable moisture. That moisture exists not only in the skies above, but in the earth beneath our plants. Though the skies may capriciously withhold it, the earth never will, if we provide a rich, mellow subsoil, through which the roots can descend to the moisture. The hotter and dryer the weather, the better our plants will grow, if they have rich, warm earth beneath them, reaching down to and including moisture. We can not and we need not plow so very deep *each year* to assure this, if the subsoil is so under-drained that the superabundant moisture of the wet season does not pack it. Under-draining as the foundation, and deep plowing as the superstructure, with ample fertilizing and generous tillage, will secure us average crops, such as this section has rarely ever seen. Our corn should average from fifty to seventy bushels per acre; our oats still higher. Every field should be ready to grow wheat if required. Every grass-lot should be good for two or three tons of hay per acre. Abundant fruits, including the grape and the pear, should gladden our hill-sides, and enrich our farmers' tables. So should our children seek no more, in flight to the crowded cities, or to the wide West, an escape from the ill-paid drudgery and intellectual barrenness of their father's lives, but find abundance and happiness in and around their childhood's happy homes.—*Horace Greely.*

Canning Fruit.

As fruit of all kind is so plenty this summer, I suppose each family of *Rural* readers will *can* some fruit; if they try canning once they will never want to preserve fruit in the old fashion way of pound for pound. I have a large family, and I *can* a great many quarts to use through the winter. I have now currents, Black-Caps, and some early peaches, "put up." I will give you my method.

In the first place I must disagree with your correspondent with regard to using tin cans, and cooking the fruit in tin pans. Has she never noticed that the acid of the fruit acts on her tins, and really "eats the tin from the pans," and makes the fruit poisonous? I use nothing but glass jars; if they have glass caps so much the better. Wash the fruit, look it over carefully, removing all in the least decayed; put the fruit in the jars, with one-quarter pound white sugar to one pound of fruit; put the jars nearly full of water; have your boiler ready, with cold water enough in to reach the neck of the jars when the water *boils*; put a little straw in the bottom to stand the jars on to keep them from breaking; now stand your boiler over the fire, put your jars in with the caps on loosely, and let the water boil around the jars until you are sure the fruit is all heated through. Of course peaches, pears, and quinces take a longer time than the small fruits. When your good judgment tells you they are done, screw the caps on *tight*, lift them from the water, have a towel folded thickly to stand them on, and I think you will not break a jar, and you will find your fruit as nice in winter as when first picked. ANNIE.

What a Half Acre Will Do.

A shoemaker over in Jersey bought a half acre lot. He was fond of fruit and read the papers. The soil was wet clay, and selected fruit to the climate. He built a house and put his land in condition to produce fruit. He had no manure but the droppings of the street cattle. In his leisure, he brought from the woods, bark, rotton wood, moss, and leaf mould, which he mixed with the soil three feet deep.

This was done by degrees, and as fast as the ground was prepared he planted fruit. He became so interested and successful that he retired from his cobbler's bench. I was his neighbor, and knew him intimately. His half acre supported himself and wife comfortably—almost in elegance. She had no servant, and had plenty of time to cultivate flowers.

Strangers inquired about their beautiful home. Isabella grapes and common currants formed the bulk of his fruits. With a better selection his income would have been larger. Others had the same success on small pieces of ground. One I knew who supported his family on an acre. Half was in grapes, the crop of which in one season sold for $800, and had no bills to pay. If contraction brings success, let us know it and practice it—*Cor. in N. Y. Tribune.*

A Fact in Regard to Horses.

There is perhaps no more marked exhibition of Nature's law of adaptation of means to ends, or of supply to waste, than is shown in the arrangement of the horse's foot. There terminate the various ducts of communication and supply, rendering it a point in the animal economy of no little importance. The extremity of the limb being of such a character, and coming in contact with the grouud, needs protection; accordingly the hoofs is constructed especially, it appears, to prevent injuring the inner portion of the foot in coming against the ground, and not with regard to injury from above or on the sides of the foot; a consistent fact since, in the state of nature, these portions of the foot are not subject to injury any more than is the rest of the animal.

The direction and arrangement of the fibre of the hoof prove this point, as do practical tests also. A nail driven into the wall of the hoof from below, on account of this arrangement of the fibre, occasions no pain; but a nail clinched on the top or side of the hoof with a hammer, induces pain, and in some instances where horses have been lame from no apparent cause, it has been simply the result of an inner irritation, caused by pounding the hoof. This is an important point, and should not be overlooked by horsemen. An arrangement by which the nails on a horse's hoof could be clinched without using a hammer would eventually be an advantage.—*Cor. N. E. Homestead.*

"Rum done it all," said a man on the scaffold, "and I'll never touch another drop as long as I live."

Shoulder Strain in Horses.

Although I do not believe that in one case in ten the farrier is right when he talks of shoulder strain, yet it cannot be denied that the muscles of the shoulder do sometimes get strained. This is oftener effected by step or side fall than by fair thorough violent exertion. It is of considerable importance to be able to distinguish shoulder strain from other kinds of lameness. Most persons are aware that the shoulder-blade is not connected to the skeleton by bone, but is kept in place by muscles and ligament, which lay on the inner side of the bone; hence in the first start of the shoulder strain we look in vain for heat and tenderness of the parts—for the muscles affected are too deep seated for this to be apparent, unless the surrounding muscles are also affected, which only occurs in aggravated cases.

If on standing before the horse and looking at the size of the two shoulders, or rather points, one shoulder appears to be larger than the other, we must not think it indication of a strain of the muscles of the shoulder; it probably arises from a bruise of the shoulder; the heat and tenderness, if there is any, will be found within the arm close to the chest, and well belonging more to the muscles of the breast than of the shoulder.

In cases of shoulder strain the horse will evidently suffer extreme pain, and he will extend the injured muscle as little as possible. One plain and unmistakable sign of shoulder strain is, that the animal will drag his toe along the ground rather than raise it clear. It is in lifting the foot that the shoulder is principally moved, and after the foot is lifted there seems to be but little pain in the shoulder. Another sign is, that the lame limb is allowed to bear the weight a much shorter time than the sound one.

The animal is very apt, when standing still, to rest the affected limb, with the toe on the ground—not standing fair on the foot. This last circumstance most of all characterizes this affection.

Another proof is, that when the foot is lifted high, and then brought far forward, the bruise will show signs of increased pain, which would not be the case if the hurt was in the foot or leg.

The best remedy which can be applied is total rest and food of a nature calculated to keep the bowels loose and open. If the food does not accomplish this purpose, a moderate dose of physic may be given. Covered as it is by the bone, the injured parts cannot readily be reached by the application of external remedies, and hence little can be done more than to keep the horse quiet.—*Practical Farmer.*

Reclaiming Meadows.

The most profitable labor a farmer can engage in after haying season is over, is to plow and drain low or meadow lands, manure them and seed down to grass. Full remuneration for cost and labor is often received in the grass crop the succeeding season. For several years we have been engaged in this work, and have found no kind of labor upon the farm pay so promptly and generously as this. Last year we had a small piece of meadow, one and a-half acres, which had lain for many years worthless. It was full of hassocks, rushes, wire-grass, stumps and rocks—a miserable waste. We put three men into it with a yoke of heavy oxen, in September, and before the month was out it was drained, pulverized, seeded, and made as mellow and level as a prairie. This year, in July, we cut the heaviest swath of timothy on that meadow of any upon the farm. The first crop paid all the expenses of reclaiming. Farmers, your neglected lowlands are the best part of your farms. Do not allow them to remain the home of tadpoles and bull-frogs. With proper care they will fill your barns with the rich grasses of the upland.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

The Bones and Hoofs of Animals.

It has been ascertained by well conducted experiments that when bones, horn-pitbs, shells of the hoofs of animals, hair, and all such refuse of the slaughter-house has been spread on the surface of cultivable fields that are covered with grass during the process of irrigation, the organic fertilizing material will soon be dissolved by the water, and the minute particles will be lodged in the soil among the grass roots, where the rich pabulum will be appropriated to the development of growing plants.

The purest water that flows from the mountain spring has been found to dissolve bones and hair with wonderful rapidity. And as the stream flows along gently, among the stems and leaves of grass, the valuable solution is not borne from the field, unless water is turned over the surface in sweeping torrents. And even when such coarse fertilizing material is spread over the surface of the land where the advantage of irrigation cannot be rendered available, the frequent rain and dew operate as a powerful solvent of all such rough substances that abound in valuable plant food.

Large quantities of hog's hairs are frequently cast into the river, or deposited on some dumping ground, when, if spread on lawns or grass ground, the dressing would promote the development of the crops for several seasons, quite as much as an equal quantity of ground bone. American farmers permit hundreds of tons of such phosphatic material to be shipped to England every season, when if they were alive to their own pecuniary interests, every fragment of bone and tuft of hair would be returned to promote its fertility.—*Working Farmer.*

Cheap Musquito Bar.

There is a cheap musquito bar in vogue among the plantation hands and boatmen in some parts of the South which answers every purpose to the letter; it is coal oil. A small quantity is dropped on a piece of cotton and then squeezed out as dry as possible; after which the cotton is rubbed over the face and hands. No musquito will alight where the scent has been left. I have tried it and then exposed myself to clouds of them on various occasions without experiencing the least annoyance. Thousands would hover within an inch of my face, and sing by the hour, but none would dare touch.—*Etomologist.*

REMEDY FOR LICE IN POULTRY HOUSES.—Mr. D. B. Bruen says: I was troubled with hen lice very much, and listened to everybody's directions and tried eveything. My hen house had a dry sand bottom. I mixed ashes with the sand, but no good; I put lime in the nests, but no good. At last I thought of the virtues of brimstone. I turned the fowls out, and fumigated with charcoal and sulphur. I used four or five pounds, and it made a big smoke. The neighbors thought the building was on fire, but it wasn't, and the result was that ihe lice were all killed, and I have seen no more of them.

One pound of Copperas dissolved in six gallons of water and sprinkled on the leaves, is sure death to the currant worm, which inflicts such ravages on the currant bush. It kills not by contact with the worm but by poisoning the food, so they die in a few hours.

More tools rust and rot than wear out. Never allow farming utensils to lie out of doors when not in use. The sun, rain and dew will injure them as much as constant use,

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE—real estate for sale by the Land & Lumber Company.

A tract of land containing sixty acres one mile from E. City, immediately on the River, and binding a public road on two sides. This farm has a good one story dwelling and outhouses, a quantity of fruit trees, and has a fence around it that will last for fifty years. The adjoining farm is owned and occupied by a Northern man, and though containing twenty acres less land than the farm he has refused $5.000 cash for it. The first named tract is offered for sale for a division, and at the low price of $2.400.

Another tract adjoining the above, containing 356 acres, with fine two story dwelling containing 9 rooms and cook-room. Servants house with 3 rooms, large barns and stables, all necessary and convenient outhouses, 3 tenant-houses near town, and immediately on the River. About 100 acres of this land is in fine wood and timber, balance in a fine state of cultivation. It has 8,000 grape vines one year old, 3,500 peach, apple and dwarf pear trees, five acres in strawberries which yielded an immense profit this year, ten acres in Lawton and other rare varieties of black-berries, 15 tc 20, 000 young peach trees with other choice fruits too numerous to mention. This farm has a public road on one side, and the River on the other, where strangers come daily to the landings to receive the fruits and vegetables, and carry them down to Norfolk, Baltimore, Phila., or New York. The land is finely adapted to raising corn, wheat, cotton, oats, and all other field crops.

The owner of this farm offers to sell in tracts, to suit purchasers, say in 50 to 100 acre tracts, and at prices ranging from $5 to $80 per acre, according to location, building, &c.

There is also on this farm a fine fishery, where a seine 1.000 yards long, and 20 feet deep is hauled every Spring. Herring, Shad, Rockfish, Sturgeon and other valuable fish, are caught by thousands at every draw of the seine. And the profits are frequently large. This fishery of itself is worth nearly as much as is charged for the whole property. The terms will be liberal. This is probably the finest opportunity offered any where for a profitable investment.

☞ Fishery has an office, and two houses for handsbesides fish house. Then some 500 to 1.000 loads of best fish manure on hand, besides over 5,000 loads of compost made ready for use. This goes with the farm.

GEO. D. POOL.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 21st, 1870.

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.

For Male and Female Students, is located near Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., and is under the care of the Society of Friends; but liberal and open to all.

Next Term begins 7th Mo., [July] 25th.
Board and Tuition $17. per Month.
For Catalogue, Address,
J. E. COX, Supt.
New Garden,
N. C.

July 7th, 1870-2m.

The undersigned has opened a new Watch Makers Shop in his Photographic Gallery over Dr. Butts Drug Store in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of repairing Watches, Jewelry, Chronometers, also Gold and Silver plating done in the best style. All work guaranteed. Having had fifteen years extensive practice in the business I flatter myself to be able to give entire satisfaction. All I ask is a trial.

J. L. WINNER.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

LPP—TEACHERS should read the Advertisement and Editorial describing the L. P. P. or Lord's Prayer Picture. 8–4t.

BOOK BINDING.

Paper Ruling and Blank Book Manufacturing in all its branches.

Having bought the Book Bindery, Tools, Fixtures, &c., so long and favorably known as the "Norfolk Journal Bindery" and having increased my facilities, I am now prepared to do *Book Binding* in all its Branches

Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, Record Books, Court Dockets, Minute Books, and all other Books for Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, County Clerks, and others ruled to order and bound in the most substantial manner at prices which I will guarantee to give satisfaction.

Also Music, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., &c., bound and re-bound.

Parties throughout Eastern North Carolina who favored the firm of CLARK & WALTERS before the war are invited to renew their patronage.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to
Address, JOHN WALTERS,
10 Roanoke Avenue,
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Refers by permission to
Col. W. Lamb, President 1st. National Bank Norfolk.
Col. J. W. Hinton, Col. E. C. Lindsey, J. W. Grandy, Esq., of Millar Grandy & Roberts.
July 28th, 1870–6m.

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PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 133 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.

Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11–1y

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JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. P. C. WILLIAMS.

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Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

Also sole agents for the brand "Dabney" chewing tobacco.

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Great fall in goods and decline in prices. Great attraction on Water street, Elizabeth City. Opening of a new lot of Ladies Dress Goods just arrived for

☞ S. WEISEL, ☜

I take great pleasure of informing the ladie and my customers generally that I have just received from New York a new lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

The latest styles of the season. Consisting in part of

CHENE MIXTURES,

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EMBROIDERED GRENADINES,

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Prints in great variety at 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

A large lot of Gents and Boys Clothing.

French and American Cassimeres, and Doeskins of the finest qualities.

Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, which I will offer at the lowest market price.

N. B. Goods bought at my store will always come up fully to its representation.

S. WEISEL.

E. City, N. C., May 19, 1870.

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Consignments respectfully solicited, and liberal cash advances made if required.

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D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,

Have just received in store, and offer to the trade at

LOWEST RATES,

10 Bags all grades Rio Coffee.
3 Bags choice Laguayra Coffee.
3 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
10 Barrels choice Demerara Sugars.
5 Barrels P. R. Sugar, very nice.
5 Barrels Refined Sugar, crushed, powdered granulated.
10 Barrels Refined Sugar, A. B. and Extra C.
5 Barrels low priced Yellow Sugar.
20 Barrels N. Y. Mess and Rump Pork.
1,000 Pounds Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
500 Pounds choice S. C. Breast Bacon.
1,000 Pounds choice S. C. Family Hams.
4,000 Pounds No. 1 Lard.
100 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.
100 Barrels, C. A. Gambrill and other choice brands of Flour.
20 Barrels Molasses.
3 Barrels Sugar House Syrup.
30 Kegs Nails, all sizes.
20 Barrels Eastern Herrings.
20 Boxes C. Erasive Soap.
500 Blocks Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers.
5 Tubs choice N. Y. State Butter.
7 Barrels Wests No. 1 Kerosene Oil.
10 Barrels Irish Potatoes, *for table use.*
10 Boxes Tobacco.
300 Pounds choice Smoking Tobacco.

With a full stock of pure Pepper, Allspice, Starch, Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c., usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, all of which we are selling at low prices, and warranted as represented.

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E. City, N. C., May, 19 1870.

TO PHYSICIANS

NEW YORK, May 5th, 1870.

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distilation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of the ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist,
of 16 Years' Experience.

(FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.)

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In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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May 5, 1y 45-1870.

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BLANKS! BLANKS!!

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Executions against property,
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Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
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" " writs,
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" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
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Subpœna, Superior Court.
Search Warrants.

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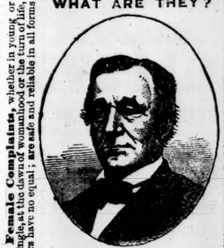
Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?



THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

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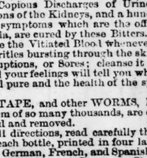

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And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

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To those wishing to bring Logs to the Land & Lumber Co's., Mills, will observe these rules That they be cut 12 or 16 feet long, and that they be square at both ends, or we shall deduct the square from the log. We will pay the market price for a few thousand logs delivered at the mill.

G. B. THOMPSON.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870–6t.

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WANTED AGENTS.—To sell the *Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.* Price, $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. d&co.

WANTED AGENTS.—To sell the *Octagon Sewing Machine.* It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. d&co.

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Sells Old Nicks. *Dead Shot* for Ague and Fever. Will cure. But is not recommended to cure any thing else.

Another lot of Fresh Drugs in great variety received and for sale at Dr. J. N. Butt's Drug Store.

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D. J. N. Butt, keeps Heinitish Queens Delight, which is growing daily very popular as a *blood purifier*, and is much extolled by his customers.

Dr. J. N. Butt keeps Pancratic Emulseon and Ethorized Cod Liver Oil and Glycerate. Remedies in high repute by the Profession in this country and abroad for cure of lung affections and all wasting diseases. These are not patent medicines. *Try them.*

NEW CIGAR STORE.

J. L. Stauter would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City, that he has opened a Cigar and Tobacco Store on Road Street two doors North of the Post Office, where will always be found a choice cigar of his own manufacture. Also a well selected stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, consisting in part of Navy, Natural Leaf, Bright-sweet and Fine-Cut Chewing. Durham, Zephur Puff, and Forfolk Pet smoking. Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff, and a splendid assortment of Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Snuff-Boxes, &c. Call and try a cigar manufactured in E. City.

May 19, 1870-1y.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

I take this opportunity of informing the public that I am now grinding corn and wheat at my mill at Woodville for one eighth. Customers will be promptly and faithfully served.

ANDREW L. PENDLTON

Feb. 10th 1870. 33-11m.

State of North Carolina, } Special Proceeding
Currituck County. } for Partition of land and for Dowor.

Margaret Toler,
vs
Alethea C. Mann and Sam'l. B. Bird and Julia A. his wife.

A summons having issued in the above cases and the complaints filed in the office of the Clerk of said County and it appearing that Alethea C. Mann and Saml'. B. Bird and Julia A. Bird his wife are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. Publication is hereby made for the said parties to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Currituck, Co., N. C., on the expiration of six weeks from the first day of September, A. D. 1870, then and there to plead to said complaint or this case will be heard ex-parte and judgment given upon the pleadings present.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Currituck, C. H., on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1870.

M. V. B. GILBERT.
10-6t. (Pr. 8.75) Clerk.

WALTER CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

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Collections made in any part of North Carolina. 2–1y.

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